IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,019.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. A. SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE ..	6010	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	....
16th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CARTHAGONIA.	8000	....	....
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept	ARABIA	8001	....	....
13th ,,	INDIA	8 00	MACEDONIA	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA	7000	....	....
27th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8 000	....	....
11th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8 000	....	....
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA.....	110 0

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	800	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	..	...
7th Mar	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	0000	....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA...	7000	....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	1100	....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	800	....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	800	....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE, "A" rate. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate. "B" rate
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	594 or 495	891 or 743-8
,, LONDON	657 or 528	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
*Castalia ..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	5th Aug.
*Elysia ..	6368	J.A.Coverley ..	17th Aug
Massilia ..	091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th Sept.
‡Circassia..	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th Oct.
*Castalia..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th Oct.
*Elysia ..	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia ..	5091	J. Thomson ..	29th Nov.
Olympia ..	5124	J Kinnaird ..	13th Dec. 1914
*Circassia..	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	16th Jan.
*Castalia..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez ..	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said ..	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	921
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ..	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ..	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York ..	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Others of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with Press and promptitude at reasonable Special terms for contracts. Apply Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Press

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers for Sailing Date Time Route via.
Kola .....1695 Thurs. 31st July. 9 a.m. direct.
Linga .....3195 Friday 1st Aug. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly.)

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 31st July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly).

S.S. "Barjora," 3,164, tons, on Thursday the 31st July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3419	Thursday 7th Aug.
†Pundua	3305	,, 21st ,,
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 4th Sept.
†Lindula	3358	,, 18th Sept

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
30th July, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Nera	5685	Lassince	30th July, 1913
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913
Polynesien.	6385	Eschenauer	24th Sept '13
Dumbea	5685	Aumeran	22nd Oct. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) ..	Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) ..	,,	891	743	405
To London (single) ..	,,	653	528	270
Do. (return) ..	,,	999	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One Sailing every 4 Weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Horaby Road, Bombay

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains	To sail on
Port Said ..	5167	A. Muzio	20th Aug. 1913
Re' Italia..	6237	.....	17th Sept. 1913
A steamer ..	6000	.....	15th Oct 1913
A steamer ..	6000	.....	12th Nov. 1913
A steamer ..	6000	.....	10th Dec. 1913
A steamer ..	600)	.....	7th Jan. 1914
A steamer ..	6000	.....	4th Feb. 1914
A steamer ..	6000	.....	4th Mar. 1914
A steamer ..	60 0	.....	1st Apr. 1914
A steamer ..	6 00	.....	29th ,, 1914

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 890. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers can break journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Bombay about
Umzumbi. 5000 9th Aug. 1913

Fares to Weymouth will be Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liuyaang	Tilling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

PIANOFORTES.

THOSE who are discriminating will do nothing without a certain amount of forethought. When you have to invest a sum of money in the purchase of anything, there are considerations which must make you pause. In the selection of a piano there are many points to consider, if you desire to obtain the best value for your outlay. It is a mistake to buy in haste; if you do so you very often have to repent at leisure. Repentance comes when you have purchased a piano which you find in a very few weeks, falls short of your musical sense of tone, of capacity for standing in tune at musical pitch, and contradicts generally the favourable estimate of its musical use you were induced to make from its attractive external appearance when new. If you will consult us, by visiting our show-rooms, we will introduce you to the BEST PIANOS FOR INDIA. We offer you the pianos by JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, JULIUS BLUTHNER, RICHARD LIPP, SCHIEDMAYER, STEINWEG-NACHF in both upright and horizontal grand models, all of which names conjure up IDEAL QUALITIES of MUSICAL PERFECTION in the minds of those competent to judge of the superior character of all these beautiful pianofortes.

Our DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM will put you in immediate possession of a high-grade instrument and if gradual payment will suit you better than payment of the whole purchase price at the time of selection, we will make it convenient to obtain your wish by means of easy payment.

OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME AS LONDON CASH PRICES.

CATALOGUE of PIANOS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,000,000	
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	400,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£	15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq (of Martin Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Futicorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,60,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

BANKS.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No. 211

CAPITAL (fully paid up)	£8,000,000
SURPLUS	£1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND,

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other Stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE.
Manager

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150	,, ,,	
Chester	125	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125	,, ,,	
Monkey	125	,, ,,	

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

AFTERNOON TEA CAKES.

MONGINI BROTHERS'

SPECIALITIES.

CONVERSATION	MOKA
POLONAIS	SUBLIME
MILLE-FEUILLE	ST. HONORE
VENITIEN	YOLANDA
CAPRICE	PISTACHIO
NOISETTE	PARADISE
IDEAL	JAPONAIS

N. B.—Orders should be Registered before 9 A.M. on the day on which they are required PARCELS every THURSDAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY dated 29th April, 1912, and executed by us in favour of MR NARAYAN M. PAI, has been CANCELLED from to-day.—Dated 28th July, 1913.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & COY.,
Chief Representative,
Century Insurance Coy., Ltd.,
Royal London Auxiliary Insurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. SULLEMANJI GUNNIBHOY, TYABALLI SULLEMANJI and RASOOLBHOY SULLEMANJI, all formerly of Bombay, but now of Jubbulpore, Bhora Mahomedan inhabitants, have contracted to SELL their undermentioned immoveable property to our client the purchaser.

All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, sale, trust, gift, mortgage, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Eastern side of Jugjiwan Kika Street or Kika Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registraion Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 70 square yards and six-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 176, New No. 7491, Old Survey No. 2007, and New Survey No. 678, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5901, and street Nos. 301 and 303, and bounded as follows.—That is to say on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Jugjiwan Kika Street or Kika Street, on or towards the North by the house of Chhabildas Lalloobhoy, and on or towards the South by the house of Khatri Zootha Kessowji.—Dated this 29th day of July, 1913.

ARDESIR, HORMASJI,
DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1913.

Sixty years—Rs. 80,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, the 5th August, 1913.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and by virtue of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as from time to time amended the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 80 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st July and 1st January in every year.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1913. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December, 1913.

Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P. M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, 5th August, 1913, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879 until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1913.

THE WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per „

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

COMPLETE PROGRAMME AT
6-30 AND 10 P. M.
PICTURES ONLY AT 8-30.

ANOTHER BUMPER PROGRAMME.

THE IMPOSSIBLE POSSIBLE.
Have you seen Mdlle. Elise under sensational shooting act?

THE MARVEL OF MARVELS.

THE
WIZARD OF THE WEST.
Mr. STILLWELL has many more wonderful things this week.

A POEM IN PICTURES
The adaptation of SCOTT'S POEM, "The Lady of the Lake," is a Masterpiece.

KITTO AND KITTO
The Patter Comedian in a double turn.

LAST WEEK OF THE
BOMBAY DANCING FESTIVAL
AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Gala Performance every evening at 6-45 P.M.
TWO SHOWS ON SUNDAY,
6-45 and 9 P. M.

THREE NEW DANCES BY
Mlle. ROSHANARA.
In a Revue of Stirring
MUSCOVITE DANCES BY THE
JACKOVLEW TRIO.
Mlles. BENZONI and DORIN
in an entertaining ballet
"THE BUTTERFLY AND THE GARDNER."

FILMS:—
"KINGS of the JUNGLE"
A sensational picture-story.
"THE FLOWER OF DEATH"
A true love Story.
"THE TALISMAN"
A spectacular illusion.
"TOO MANY LOVE AFFAIRS"
Comic—very.
"ARABIA"
Before the Christian era with interesting views of an excavated city.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

TO-NIGHT
1½ Hours 1½ Hours
GRAND ATTRACTIVE
3 STAR DRAMAS.
PROGRAMME:
1 THE BELLRINGER'S DAUGHTER.
2 CHAUFFEUR'S LOVE DREAM.
3 LOVES VICTORY.
TIME:—7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)
PRIZE SHOW,
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
5-15 to 6-45 (S. T.)
PRICES AS USUAL.

THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
ARE
THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no observance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.
Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.
Available Everywhere.
Or from:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India)
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
THE
RAJAH'S CASKET.
A DETECTIVE DRAMA FULL OF STARTLING INCIDENTS.
(2,500 Feet—2 Parts).
This film has been released only lately and is an unique production in many respects.
FULL COMPLEMENT OF COMICS.
BOBBY AS AN APACHE. (A highly amusing comedy with the famous boy-actor Bobby in the leading role.)
TWEEDULDUM IN LOVE WITH A SINGER. (Comic).
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olive and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

	Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay) per bottle..	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos .. .. .. per tin..	19	0
Do. do. 5 „ .. .. .. „ ..	9	8
Do. do. 2 „ .. .. .. „ ..	4	0
Do. do. 1 „ .. .. .. „ ..	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..	1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle	2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle	1	8

DOCTOR'S ORDERS.
TAKE BATLIWALA'S
AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS
for Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are a certain cure.
Price Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4²³⁄₃₂d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

A SOOTH AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
Dr. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr. Le Clerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words "DOCTEUR LECLERC" on every stamp affixed to every packet. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 1d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNONS, LTD all branches in South Africa BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD. BOMBAY.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.
A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

MONEY MADE EASILY.
Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to
INDUSTRY.
A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.
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Benefits of free automatic life insurance. extraordinary prizes, etc.
AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.
Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER. Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.

THE KULU FRUIT GARDENS OF THE GARH ESTATE.
PROFESSOR COLONEL RENNICK.
BEST APPLES AND PEARS. 6 lbs. nett of fruit in baskets at Rs. 2-8 and in crates of 6 baskets each at Rs. 15 per V. P. P. delivered at domicile. Write to MANAGER, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Naggar, Kangra District.

THE FINEST PEARS.—Will be ready the latter end of July, and APPLES in August. Sent to any part of India, by V.P. Parcel Post at Rs. 4-2 per 9lb. basket. Apples and Pears from Bundrole Orchards were supplied to H. M. The King-Emperor. Apply to A. H. LEE, BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

BANKS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 29,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA
BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS.
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.
W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.
PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 1,00,000
Banking business of every description transacted.
PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.
Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent. under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.
NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.
The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912	.. Rs.	8,00,000
30th April, „	.... Rs.	24,00,000
31st July „	.... Rs.	52,00,000
30th December „	.... Rs.	100,00,000

N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.), London.
Manager

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

NOTICE.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
MR.
EDGAR WARWICK
PRESENTS THE
COURT CARDS
and their Joker from London.
INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS
Pronounced by the Press to the best Company of its kind that has appeared in Bombay for years.
CHANGE of PROGRAMME,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Doors open 9-15, Curtain 10 P. M.
PRICES:—Rs. 5, 3 and 1.
Plan of Seats at ROSE & Co.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg ...	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 11 0	per S Imp. gallns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an annas extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital forces.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
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	Discount Rate.	
Yearly	Rs.	20
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Monthly...	„	2
SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.	

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SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.	

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For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette.'
See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...	„ 0-8

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Second Insertion	... „	3-8 do.
Third Insertion	... „	3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... „	2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... „	2-0 do.
Minimum charge	... „	6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.
For insertions in the amusement Column ... Re. 1½ per inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. N. Co.'s steamer Arcadia 3513 tons Captain J. Bream will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo, with Chalna and Australian Ports, general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Mornbeck 2345 tons Captain R. Foster arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

The Hansa Line steamer Tannenfels 3411 tons Captain F. Gordes arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera 3445 tons Captain Lassence arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea with a general cargo and passengers. She will sail to-day for Marseilles with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

The steamer Begum 2942 tons Captain R. M. Dooley arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta via Coast Ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Bahrein 1408 tons Captain G C Grant arrived in harbour on Monday from Muscat with a general cargo and 6 deck-passengers.

The steamer Singu, 1912 tons, Captan W B Murison, will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The steamer Gallia, 555 tons, Captain W Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownagar with a general cargo.

The steamer Sutherland, 2277 tons, Captain A Longstaff, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Baron Balfour, 2552 tons, Captain G Symonds will sail to-day for Philadelphia with ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, July 28th 1913, should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard ..... R Navy
H M S Lawrence Finnis.....R I M
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Henley .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie ..Comd Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 29.

Astoria .... 2743 Hogan .....T M and Co
Banca.....3794 Garwood .....P and O Co
Barbarigo.....2821 Galla ...Venice S N Co
Bahrein .....1403 Grant.....Arab Strs Co
Begum..... 2942 Dooley.....T M & Co
Culna..... 3963 Fairquharson...M M and Co
Cuyahoga..... 2129 Henderson.....S Oil Co
Devanha ...4785 Hickey ...Shanghai ...12-8... P & O Co
Gallia ..... 555 Jones .....J M & Co
Hoseinee... 924 Fanning.....T. Morrison & Co
Islami..... .....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
Kasara..... .. 505 Morrison .....M M and Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah .....Jeddah.... T M and Co
Kirkfield.....3060 Dermody.... Jeddah.... 25-7...T M and Co
Karonga .....2032 Patterson.....W and A G and Co
Koweit .....2336 Brewis .....Arab Strs Ld
Nyanza...2642 Mcallister ...T Morrison and Co
Nera.....3429 Lassence.....M M & Co
Oolobaria..... 3447 Raddock.....M M & Co
Ramsay.....2739 Mullan .....P and O Co
Scharnfels...3533 Stryker...W and A G and Co
Sated..... ..157 Bonsfield ..... Port Said..... Arab Strs Ld
Sutherland.....2277 Longstaff ...A Yule & Co
Singu.....1912 Murison .....S Wallace and Co
Sahara..... 2 64 Park.....J Finlay and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Homayun	2154	Mirch	Jedd	.....	30-7 ... T M & Co
B City of Birmingham	4038	...	Karachi	...	1-8 ... Haughton ... K N & Co
C & R Dido	3127	Williams	...	Hull	... 31-7 ... J F and Co
D & E Neumfels	3511	Freigh'a	Karachi	...	... W and A G and Co
F Chanfuha	3193	McDarmed	...		M M & Co
G Floonia	2 91	Primrose	...		T M & Co
H Courland	760	Goolam	...	Mormugoa	..... Bo S N Co
K City of Bristol	4215	Henderson	...	K'chi	31-7...K N & Co
M Markgraf	3325	Tantzen	.....		A S & Co
N Ischia	2431	Belsito	.....		Genoa ... E Lise & Co
P Clan Sinclair	3291	Smith	...	Antwerp	... 3-8 ... J Finlay & Co
Q Abydos	1940	Davies	...	Karachi	31-7 ... B and A S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Imani .....2979 Panberthay.....K N & Co
2 Castalia .....4687 Mitchell ...Liverpool... 6-8...W and A G and Co
3 City of Bombay 3353 Starry ...Liverpool 31-7.....K N & Co
4 Baron Balfour...2553 Symonds...J F & Co
5 Girela .....2542 Gopcevich ...A L S N Co
6 Kamalanra Mara...37.8 Hori...N Y Kaisha
7 Rinaldo.....2792 Chilton ...J F and Co
8 Cleopatra.....2129 Frenovich ...A L S N Co
9 Schildturm...3387 Klappenbrg ...Karachi 1-8...W & A G & Co
10&11 Arcadia...5412 Barcham...P and O Co
12&13 Persia...4154 Bradshaw ...P and O Co
14 Linga .....970 Butler .....M M and Co
15 Sofala.....3435 Moth ...Karachi...30-7 ... M M & Co
16 Barjora.....1968 Commack...M M and Co

Offside C & R

Hidalgo .....2760 Horbord ...Hull ...30-7... J F & Co

H W P D

Ponani.....532 Valiji .....Bo S N Co
Salarmati.....124 Samsoodin ...Bo S N Co
Kaveri.....553 Mohomed .....Bo S N Co
Netravati.....699 Fakeera.....Bo S N Co

M W D D

Badrie .....1613 Fisher .....Arab Strs Ld

H W V D

Kola.....510 Minnett .....M M & Co

ARRIVALS

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Begum	Dooley....	Calcutta, June 22
	Bahrein	Grant	Muscat, July 24
29	Gallia	Jones	B'nagar, July 27
	Thornbeck ...	Foster	Rangoon, July 15
	Tannenfels ...	Gordes	H'burg, June 15

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Sutherland, Longstaff for Calcutta.
" Baron Balfour, Symonds for Philadelphia.
" Singu, Murison for Rangoon.
" Arcadia, Barcham for Shanghai.
" Nera, Lassence for Marseilles.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Begum for Calcutta, etc.
" Culna for Antwerp, etc.
" Thornbeck for Rangoon.
" Bahrein for Persian Gulf.
" Coloberia for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The City Line steamer City of Athens, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 26th.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Athens, homeward bound passed the Canal on the 27th instant.

The German East Africa Line's steamer Konig, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday.

The Società Nazionale Di servizi Marittimi Company's steamer Caprera from Kobe left Moji for Hongkong and Bombay on the 25th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Bombay s—3 bags woolen cuttings, The Jamsed Oil Mills; 24 bales wool, E Dossa and Co.

Castalia s—25 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 38 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 190 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 402 cwts corriender seed, P Asoo; 640 cwts oil cake, The New Moffusil Co; 238 bales wool, V Comersee; 31 bales wool, G. Gulabchand; 25 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—5 bales cotton grey yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co; 210 cwts gum Arabic, P Jethabhoy and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—178 cask goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR GHENT.

Rinaldo s—100 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Persia s—350 tons manganese ore, K Reeve and Co.

Chantala s—1,878 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 3,000 cwts mowra seed, 11,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 200 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

Clan Lindare s—1,000 tons Manganese ore, The S Syndicate Ltd; 2,000 cwts castor seeds, 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Dido s—50 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—2,000 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co; 3,620 cwts cotton seed, D Nanji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Astoria s—1,509 tons manganese ore, The S Syndicate Ltd.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schwarzfels s—26 bales sawri cotton, 2 cwts sawri cotton seeds, H Sulzer and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts gingely seed, B S Lloyd and Co.

Neuenfels s—2 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 166 bales cotton, Soloman Bros; 798 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cottonfly, S Raichand; 398 bales cottonfly, Soloman Bros; 100 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—570 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Gisela s—8 cwts animal guts, Ad Mayer; 102 cwts turmeric, P Jethabhoy.

Gisela s—8 pkgs furniture, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR FIUME.

Gisela s—55 bales cottonfly, Soloman Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 29.

Steamer Barbarigo from Venice, Agents Venice S N Co.—10 packages gum 179 packages sojee khar, 31 bales skins, 20 bundles brass, 2 bundles copper, 1 package cowries, 6 cases twine, 144 cases beads, 1,737 pieces flooring tiles, 50 bales hemp, 1 case ivory, 200 bags almonds, 3 bales paper, 64 bags earth colour, 77 cases soap, 370 cases 52 kegs aniline dyes, 24 bundles cotton, 9 bales 948 cases 27 pkgs cotton goods, 5 cases woolen good, 1 case 10 bales spun waste silk.

Steamer Baharein from Busreh, Agents, The Arab Steamers Co.—79 jottas assafcetida, 10 bags dry fish, 8 bdls cotton, 3 bags almonds, 120 bags poppy seed, 30 bundles skins, 36 bundles wool, 1 bundle specie.

Steamer Culna from London, Agents, M M and Co.—17 cases barley, 5 cases coffee, 27 cases cocoa and chocolate, 10 cases quinine, 1,400 casks, cement, 10 cases fish, 1 case hollow glass, 10 drums lubricating oil, 1 cask glazed tiles, 4 cases 1 crate lampware 2 casks 166 cases wine, 4 cases beer, 1 case brandy, 6 cases oil varnish, 1 case vacasar oil, 5 drums nut oil, 1 case sulphuric acid, 1 case nitric acid, 2 cases 3 casks bottles, 2 cases soda bicarb, 5 cases perfumed spirits, 2 cases syrup, 1 case nails, 20 tons iron pig, 634 bdls fish-plate, 1 bag 1 cask glue, 94 cases biscuits, 9 cases 15 casks provisions vinegar, 7 cases confectionary, 20 cases 37 bales paper, 130 cases oilman store, 5 cases soap, 2 cases soap toilet, 215 drums 87 keg paint oil, 923 drums turpentine, 13 cases 2 casks 516 kegs paints and colours, 6 bales canvas, 1 case woolen goods, 2 bales spun yarn.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "CITY OF SPARTA," JULY 30

The Ellerman Line steamer 'City of Sparta' is due to arrive here early to-day with the following passengers who will be landed at the Carnac Bunder:—

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Balkiston, Mr R — Kerr, Mr H L
Crissoe, Lieut — Mealing, Mr S H
Edge, Mr W E — Sharp, Mr H
Kent, Mr H S

DEPARTURES.

Per S. S. "Nera" July 30.

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Nera" to-day from the steamer. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at 10-15 a.m at Carnac Bunder. Native servants and ayahs and deck passengers must be present at the Disinfection Shed, near Prince's Dock, at 7 a. m. with all their baggage:—

Mr and Mrs Mast and 2 Children
Mrs Calmels
Mr Calmels
Mr Noel
Mr Lantier
Mr and Mrs and Miss Gerdil
Mr Germain
Mr and Mrs Surleon and baby
Mr Marmorie
Mr Abdullah Ahmed
Mr Lamarre
Mr Geffroy Merchanel
Mr Gresjean
Mrs Grosjean
Mr and Mrs Le Berre and 2 children
Mr Roux
Mr Rouger
Mr Trudiany
Mr Rodier
Mr Party
Mrs Party and 2 children
Mr and Mrs Fournier
Mr Dedien
Mrs Goirand
Mrs Dedien
Mr E Harrison
Mr A Broquedis
Mrs Sirguey
Mr Le Saux
Mr and Mrs Weir and son
Mr Joseph Salino
Mr and Mrs Crump
Miss Crump
Mr and Mrs Ratcliffe
Mr T Ratcliffe
Major G. W. Hoslehurst
St Cunningham
Mr Patterson
Mr Walker
Mr Boldt
Mr Spears
Mr Finlay
Mr J H Richer
Mr M B Farogi
Mr Leung D Doon
Mr and Mrs C G Carapiet
Mr Mangal Singh
Mr Baagh Sing
Mr Saab Singh
Mr L H C Shuttleworth
Mr V F Miranda
Mr A Cardiaux
Mrs B W Joyce and three children and infant
Mr and Mrs Just
Miss and Master Just and infant
Miss Pollock
Miss Pillock
Mr and Mrs Terrier and 2 children
Mr M R Saksena
Mr B Ebenzer

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BANDRA HILL.

DEATH.

DASTOOR—At Bandra Hill, near Mount Mary's Church, Sirdar Bomanji Jamasji Dastoor, C.I.E. Deeply mourned by his family and friends. Funeral this morning at 7-30 (B.T.)

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p. m.
Harwood Association Football League: Sherwood Foresters, vs. Y. M. C. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
Cercle Literaire: The Rev. V. Hommel on Caminots Parisiens, Petit's French Library, 6 p.m.
Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30 (p.m.)
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim: In the deceits of hope man lives and dies.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-20	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G I P Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hogh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.:—

March ... Uncle Sammy.....Holzmann
Overture...Tancredi .....Rosini
Valse .....The Dancing Mistress.Monckton
Selection...The Chocolate Soldier.Straus
Serenata
Op 15 ... .Moszkowski
Selection ...The Girl in the Taxi.Gilbert
Two Step...In the Clover .....Thurban

ANJUMAN ZEYA-UL-ISLAM.—Molvi Zaffar Ali Khan, Editor of the 'Zamindar' of Lahore will deliver a lecture under the auspices of Anjuman Zeya-ul-Islam at Falkland-Road to-day.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PORVAD BOARDING HOUSE:—A public meeting of the Desha Porvad Bania community was held in Bombay on the 27th instant, under the presidentship of Mr. Amrutlal Tribhovandas. This meeting unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that a Boarding-House for the students of the Desha Porvad Bania community should be established. Mr. Chundulal Nandlal Desai, the Secretary of the Boarding-house, made an appeal for funds, and the President offered a sum of Rs. 1,001 on behalf of his venerable father Mr. Tribhuvundas Ishwardas of Borsud. The rich Sethias and the educated men of the Porwad Bania community are requested to extend their helping hand towards this Boarding-house in the name and prestige of their community. Gentlemen wishing to send donations should write to Mr. Chandulal Nandlal Desai, Secretary, near Mangaldas Market, Lalji Building.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.....	30	m 9 9	25 11
		8 13 a	24 8
Thurs ...	31	m 9 59	27
	Aug. 1	9 52 a	25 4
Fri		m 10 44	28 2
		10 21 a	26 2
Sat	2	m 11 26	29 1
		11 14 a	27 1
Sun	3	m 0 6 a	29 9

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.....	30	m 1 43	17 3
		3 3 a	21 5
Thurs ...	31	m 2 44	16 6
	Aug. 1	3 59 a	20 6
Fri		m 3 37	15 6
		4 46 a	19 6
Sat	2	m 4 26	14 11
		5 29 a	18 4
Sun	3	m 5 13	14 6
		6 10 a	17 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
30 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 15m.	do 7h. 15m
31 (Thursday)	do 6h. 15m.	do 7h. 15m
Aug.		
1 (Friday)	do 6h. 15m.	do 7h. 14m
2 (Saturday)	do 6h. 15m.	do 7h. 13m
3 (Sunday)	do 6h. 16m.	do 7h. 12m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, Aug. 2nd, 6h. 43m. p.m.; First Quarter, 9th, 9h. 23m. p.m.; Full Moon, 17th, 1h. 57m. a.m. Last Quarter, July 25th, 8h. 4m. a.m.

THE WEATHER.

DISTURBANCE AT HEAD OF BAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 29.

The storm which was over Sind yesterday has passed away, after giving moderate rainfall in Gujerat, while the disturbance at the head of the Bay is increasing in intensity. Rainfall yesterday occurred chiefly on the west coast and in Bengal and Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, on the west coast and in Mysore; fairly general in Bengal, Gujerat, the west of the Central Provinces and Sind; and local in east and north Punjab and east Rajputana. A few falls have also occurred in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, the west of the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are: Hyaukpyu, six inches; Akyab, three; Moulmein, Rangoon and Bassein, two; Bhamo, four; Barisal, three; Bogra, two; Berhampore, one and a half; False Point, five; Chalbassa, two; Chakrata, one and a half; Murree, one; Drosha and Karachi, three quarters; Mojmt Abu, four; Bhuj and Dwarka, one and a half; Mercara, Calicut, three; and Cochin, five.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in Gujarat and increase in north east India.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following weather telegram has been received by the Bombay Port Officer from the Meteorological Department, Simla. "Disturbance passed away."

AT SEA.

The steamer Begum, Captain R.M. Dooly, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta via Coast Ports reports having experienced dirty weather, fierce squalls and rain.

The steamer Bahrein, Captain G. C. Grant, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Muscat, met with heavy monsoon Sea and wind over cast cloudy Sky.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	St G' Hos. In. cts
Previously registered	66'30	66'47	63'79
Tuesday, 29th July.....	...	0'93	0'72
Total.....	66'80	67'40	64'51

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

CASTLE-ROCK.

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugoa of the Meteorological Report for Western India.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rain fall. Past 24 hours. In. Ct.	From 1st June to date. In. Ct.
72	71	4 25	133 89

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. July 29.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total Corpdg. to date, Total. 1911 In. cts.	Corpdg. Total. 1912. In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0 58	55'49	21'93 35'10

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 29th July In. cts.	Total up-to-date. In. cts.
0 28	68 57

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire ..	91·3	83·0	...	...
Jask ...	...	...	...	0·00
Muskat (28th) ..	103·3	73·0	...	0·17
Multan ...	104·3	86·0	...	2·40
Rawalpindi ..	...	...	...	...
Lahore ..	96·4	82·2	...	6·95
Sirsa ...	94·8	80·0	...	5·32
Ambala ...	93·5	76·2	...	10·74
Delhi ...	98·5	81·8	...	10·55
Agra ...	97·5	82·0	...	11·11
Mainpuri ...	97·8	83·1	...	9·63
Jhansi ...	95·6	78·5	...	15·88
Cawnpore ...	96·6	83·0	...	13·52
Allahabad ...	93·6	80·5	...	15·92
Jacobabad ...	105·1	84·8	0·14	1·14
Karachi ...	85·5	76·5	0·83	3·91
Ajmer ...	84·6	75·2	...	8·64
Jaipur ...	89·7	75·1	0·01	4·32
Kotah ...	91·6	77·6	...	12·29
Bhuj ...	84·5	74·0	1·50	8·20
Dwarka ...	81·3	75·7	1·33	8·10
Verawal ...	81·6	79·8	...	10·75
Rajkot ...	82·6	73·3	...	15·40
Bhavnagar Para	87·0	77·8	0·02	9·44
Surat ...	83·9	76·1	0·07	24·73
Ahmedabad ...	82·1	75·7	0·41	16·00
Deesa ...	80·3	72·9	0·80	10·90
Neemuch ...	86·9	72·0	0·03	14·29
Indore ...	87·1	72·1	0·03	14·99
Jubbulpore ...	88·8	74·3	0·08	24·84
Saugor ...	85·3	73·6	...	20·42
Hoshangabad ...	87·6	74·4	0·11	20·64
Khandwa ...	87·2	74·1	0·04	15·73
Akola ...	88·2	74·0	0·07	14·64
Amraoti ...	86·8	73·3	0·57	15·51
Nagpur ...	84·1	75·5	0·51	12·24
Chanda ...	90·5	77·5	0·03	23·23
Raipur ...	89·2	76·6	0·05	22·45
BOMBAY ...	81·6	77·9	0·35	42·68
Ratnagiri ...	84·8	79·3	0·11	61·97
Mormugao ...	84·0	78·7	1·13	60·18
Karwar ...	83·7	77·5	1·30	75·70
Malegaon ...	85·4	73·1	...	9·21
Ahmednagar ...	84·6	70·5	...	8·26
Poona ...	82·5	74·3	0·02	11·30
Sholapur ...	84·0	71·4	0·03	8·81
Bijapur ...	88·2	72·3	...	5·34
Belgaum ...	74·8	68·0	0·45	23·37
Aurangabad ...	87·9	70·7	0·01	11·52
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	89·4	75·2	...	14·43
Hyderabad ...	88·8	73·2	0·01	1·03
Mangalore ...	87·3	76·8	0·39	73·50
Calicut ...	88·8	74·6	0·31	63·72
Cochin ...	88·7	72·2	5·05	49·80
Colombo ...	85·5	76·5	0·21	12·42
Masulipatam ...	103	80·7	...	10·37
Bellary ...	94·0	73·3	...	3·68
Cuddapah ...	96·5	77·5	...	6·68
Madras ...	99·5	82·0	...	5·68
Bangalore ...	83·3	66·8	0·11	6·70
Coimbatore ...	87·4	70·4	...	2·38
Trichinopoly ...	100·6	78·3	...	2·65
Negapatam ...	98·7	79·7	...	3·18

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 29th July, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No telegram has been received from Rawalpindi. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect. Temperature has risen and is in excess during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Sind; Karachi has had 0·83 of rain and Jacobabad 0·14, Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind, clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the northern half of Gujarat and of Kathiawar; Bhuj has had 1·50, Dwarka 1·33, Deesa 0·80 and Ahmedabad 0·41. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Hoshangabad has had 0·11, Amraoti 0·57 and Nagpur 0·51. Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Konkan—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·35, Ratnagiri 0.11, Mormugao 0·13 and Karwar 0·30. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·45 of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

General Remarks.—The storm which was central to the north of Bhuj has probably moved further westwards but an area of residual low pressure is still shown over Cutch and lower Sind. Rainfall has extended to Sind where it has been nearly general. In Gujarat and Kathiawar, however, rainfall has decreased considerably, both in area and amount, being confined to north Gujarat, Cutch and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar. Nearly general rain has fallen also on the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan, Mysore and the Central Provinces, while in west Central India and Rajputana precipitation has been insignificant. Another noteworthy feature is the heavy rainfall in Malabar.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar; fairly general rain in the Konkan and lower Sind; local rain in Gujarat and Kathiawar; some showers in the central parts of the country, the south Bombay Deccan Mysore and possibly the Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 29th July, 1913, was 29·841 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 20 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 30th July, 1913.

590. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters at 7 a.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

591. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

592. Parade.—"G" Company Recruits will parade to-day Wednesday the 30th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress.—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

5.3. Machine Gun.—The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade to-day Wednesday the 30th instant, at 7 a. m. at Head-Quarters.

5 4. Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road every Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

595. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders. August 5th Tuesday, August 10th Sunday, August 16th Saturday (holiday), August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd, Wednesday, (holiday).

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Garrison Inter-Company Cricket competition, 1913.

The following is the draw for the 1st Round:—

"F" Company, Bombay Vol Rifles-A Bye.
"G" Company R G A V "G" Company Bombay Vol Rifles.
"E" Company Bombay Vol Rifles V "D" Company Bombay Vol Rifles.

First Round to be completed by the 11th August, 1913.

Winners are responsible for notifying result to Captain James,

Adjutant Bombay Vol Rifles, to whom applications for the use of the Marine Lines Maidan should be made as early as possible.

Second Round to be played off by the 25th August 1913.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 29th July, 1913.

177. Lecture.—The following is published for information:—The Instructor in Gunnery R G A will deliver a short lecture at 12 noon on Wednesday the 30th instant in the R A Lecture Room.

Subject:—Fire Control—Special reference to F C Western.

(Sd). A. D. CURTIS Lieut. R.G.A.
Offg. Adjt. B. V. A.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

A lecture on Lac Cultivation was given by Mr. T. R. Kotwai on Saturday last. Mr. Kotwal who although in the Judicial Line, had interested himself in the breeding of the Lac insect and showed round for inspection samples of lac obtained by him after culture on various trees. As Dr. Mann had already observed the cultivation of lac as a buy-product should certainly be encouraged in every field. Mr. Kotwal's claim was that involved to the poorest agriculturist no expense at all in culturing with insects sent from Pusa and from parts of Sind the trees in his fields. They ought to be thankful to Government for having furnished ample literature on the subject. Mr. Stebbing's note on the lac insect, its life history, propagation and collection as also Mr. Puran Sing's note on the Chemistry and Trade forms of lac were the most useful sources of information on this subject. A perusal of them would convince any amateur that lac cultivation on scientific lines instead of allowing nature to give us lac when it liked would yield immense profits.

Mr. Kotwal described the habits of the lac insect and gave a modest but very interesting account of his own experiments. He pointed out how the commonest trees in the Deccan and Gujrat such as the Babul, The Palas, The Tur, and the Pimple as also the Bor can harbour the lac insect abundantly. He demonstrated how the samples of mother lac obtained from Government agricultural stations can be utilized in cultures. The process was very simple as the only thing to do was to up the small twigs containing the insects to the big trees in one's fields. The insect appears twice in each year, the female laying about a thousand eggs. The male soon dies and the female throws out the lac incrustation. Mr. Kotwal referred to an interesting discovery of his showing how lac from the Bor tree containing the insects can be successfully grafted on other trees like the Babul. This he said, would open up quite a new line of research. He referred to the use of lac in the preparation of varnishes, paints and painted out that in districts where the Mohuwa flower trees are abundant we also find a great number of lac yielding trees. As lac is used in distillation advantage ought to be taken, he concluded of this happy juxta position.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 19th July, 1913:—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 19th July 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2255·69	13818800	23956594

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, July 28. Bombay, July 29.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	73	1-16	
do. Rentes	85	1-4	
2½ do. Sterling Loan	86 1-4		un chgd
do. Gov. Securities	64 1-16		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 3-9	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence	27 9-16		1-8
Bar Silver in New York	59 3-8	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·25		un chgd
do. do. at Berlin	20·46 1-2		un chgd
do. do. New York	4·36 3-4		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight	4		un chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 1-2		un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-2		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5		un chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 7-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans	3		un chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d. unchanged.

Closing tone of silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £4,50,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Easy. Good business done.
Futures ... Quiet.
Manchester ... Dull and Inactive.
Total Sales ... 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 2,000
Imports ... 6,000
Mid-Americans ... 6·52—07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9·35—10

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·24 —09	6·16 —09	6·07 —07	6·02 —03

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·97 —08	5·97 —08	5·98 —07

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·99 —08	6·00 —08	6·01 —08

New York 11 a.m., Aug. Mutilated.

New York official Noon call Aug. 11·55 Oct. 11·18.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug.-Oct. Mutilated.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 2,000
" Receipts at " last year ... 2,800
" Exports to Great Britain ... .
" Exports to Continent ... 5,000
Spot Cotton ...11·95 unchgd

Futures—Month of Aug. 11·57+03
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·18+07

Declined owing to favorable weather reports and advanced on Spinners reported to be bidding more freely.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...11 15-16—1-16
Futures month of Aug. ...11·62+07
Futures month of Oct. ...11·25+08
Tone of Spot Cotton ...Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G. ... d 5 1-16
F. G. Bengal M. G. ... d 5 3-16
Fine Bengal M. G. ... d 5 5-16
Good Bhownagger ... d 5 9-16
F. G. Bhownagger ... d 5 11-16
Fine Bhownagger ... d 5 13-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ... d 5 13-16
Good Oomras M. G. ... d 5 10-16
F. G. Oomras M. G. ... d 5 12-16
Fine Oomras M. G. ... d 5 14-16
Good M. G. Oomras ... d 5 10-16
Fine M. G. Oomras ... d 5 14-16
Good Broach ... ... d 5 13-16
F. G. Broach ... ... d 5 31-32
Fine Broach ... ... d 6 1-8
Good Khandeish ... ... d 5 1-2
F. G. Khandeish ... ... d 5 10-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi 38 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat White Karachi ...38 unchgd.
Do. Months ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi Nominal.
Do. Months do
Do. Name of Ports— do
Tone—Dull.
Wheat Afloat for U. K. ...2,670,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs
85 p.c ex-ship. ...54—1-2
Do. Months— ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs.
85 p. c ex ship ...54 3-4—2 1-4
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...49 3-4 unhgd.
Do. Months— ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Port.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ...49 5-8—1 3-8
Do Months— ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta 46 7 1-2—4 1-2,
Do. Months—July-Aug.
London—Sellers—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—LaPlata ...46 3-4—1-4
Do Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £7-0-6 unchgd.
July-Aug.—Hull—Value—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee ... 9 1-2 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 3 5 1-4 unchgd.
July-Aug.—Sellers—Quiet.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ... £ 67 3-8d.
Copper Braziers ... £ 81
Yellow Metal ... 6 7-8d.

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value.

ARRIVALS:—

"Hannington Court," "Aristo."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags) ... 12 6 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Very little doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...11 8 1-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Nothing doing.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9-11 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ... Aug.—Sellers.
9 2 1-4 unchgd.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady with a fair business.
B A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 4 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Steady.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta ...11 4 1-2
Month of Shipments ...Aug.-Sept.—Value.
Tone—Dull.
C and F Bombay ... 11 3
Months of Shipments ..Aug.-Sept.—Value.
Tone—Dull.
JAVA SUGAR:—July no quotation.
Other prices unchanged and very quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [July 29th 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 26th & 27th July 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	47	55,789
G. B. and C. I. Ry	79	96,089

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 3rd July 3 p.c
Bank of Bom. " " 17th July 3 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July 5 "

The cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 5 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm at 1s 3d 31-32 T.T, and 1s 3d 31-32 to 1s 4d on demand. There has been some enquiry for Bank remittance. Bills are still very scarce.

We quote.—

T. T. on London ...1s. 3 31-32 l.
Demand Draft ...1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d.
Credit 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 1-4d.
Aug.
Do. do Francs ...170 1-2
Do. do Marks ...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...146 1-2
Shanghai " ...199 3-4
Japan " ...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 96 3-8 for cash and the near settlement and advanced 1-16 early in the day. A moderate business was done at this advance and later on the market improved to 96 1-2 at which rate it closes with buyers.

We quote,—

Cash ...Rs 96 8 0 Buyers.
1st Settlement ... " 96 8 0 do
2nd " ... " 95 6 6

BULLION.—

Yesterday, owing to India and China buying, the London market for bar silver was 1-8 higher both for ready and forward, at 27 3-8 and 27 9-16 respectively. New York was 1-4 up at 59 3-8. The local market opened at 69 7-8 ex duty for the first settlement and has remained steady during the day closing as under.

English Bar Gold	Rs	24	1	0
Australian Gold	"	24	0	0
Sovereigns Gold	"	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	"	69	13	0
1st Settlement	"	69	14	0
2nd Settlement	"	69	14	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	"	79	3	0
1st Settlement	"	79	4	0
2nd Settlement	"	79	4	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

WELD AND Co., Liverpool.—"General long liquidation and shorts selling on beneficial rains in Texas and Oklahoma. Some little buying scale down new crop. With continuance of normal weather conditions market looks lower." New York.—"Market very steady on local shorts covering. General and Continental selling continued during afternoon on further good crop accounts. Manchester advices indicate buyers holding off at present. We look for lower markets as long as crop accounts favourable."

NORDEN AND Co.—"We have no very decided opinion of the market."

GRUNING AND Co.—"Crop prospects decidedly better. Liquidation is apparently not yet over. The feeling here is bearish."

MR. HABERSHAM KING., (through Messrs. Breul and Co.,—"General and well divided rains have fallen in the Northern part of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and that portion of the cotton belt East of the Mississippi, which are beneficial. Scattered showers in the Central parts of Texas and Southern parts of Texas but not sufficient to afford relief. Temperatures continue to rise and conditions are becoming more threatening. Weather conditions during the past week have been beneficial over 75 per cent of the crop."

The American markets yesterday closed a little steadier though private advices by wire are generally of a bearish character. Possibly we may see some reaction after the recent decline. The local market opened quiet with rates much the same as yesterday's close. There has been little business doing for forward delivery, but some Khamgaon, Akola, and Nagpur contracts for January have been placed to Japan buyers. Ready cotton is quiet with some enquiry for lower grades by shippers. Closing rates which are nominal in many cases are as under.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	273 1-2	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	—	275	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	270	"
" " Yeotmal	...	266	"
" " Dhamangaon	...	264	"
" " Khamgaon Akola		258	"
" " Amraoti	...	261	"
" " Khandeish	...	244	"
F. G. " Khandeish	...	234	"
Fine " Bengal	...	234	"
F. G. Bengal	...	223	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ... Dull.
Estimated Sales ... 8,000
Total Imports ...11,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·24 unchgd	6·16 unchgd	6·06 —01

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
6·02 unchgd	5·97 unchgd	5·97 unchgd

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar	Mar-Apr.
5·98 unchgd	5·99 unchgd	6·00 unchgd

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is steady.

Ready	Rs. 8	4	0 B.T.
September	" 9	1	0 B.T.
May 1914	" 9	11	0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8	11	0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	" 8	2	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 9	0	0 B.T.
Yellow Gurrat	" 9	2	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85p.c.	58	0	0	Dec. Jan.
Yellow Hinganghat	65	8	0	
Yellow Secunderabad	63	0	0	

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 12 6 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

New Crop Rs. 48 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Aug.-September ... Rs. 8 3 0 B.T.
Ready ... Rs. 7 13 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—

The market is steady.

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs. 5	8	6 B.T.
White Delhi Sept.	" 5	8	0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914	" 5	10	0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1 637 1-2
Bank of India	...	67
Eastern Bank	...	86
Indian Specie	...	64

MILLS.

Bombay United Mills Co. Ltd.	...	525
David	...	567 1-2
Kohinoor	...	797 1-2
Standard	...	1,432 1-2
Vishnu Cotton Preference		665

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay B. S. & T. C. Ord.	...	193
Bombay B. S. & T. C. Pre.	...	178
Bombay S N Ordy	...	247 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1505
Indian Cement Co	...	105
Jost Fans S & E Co fully paid up	...	93
Treacher and Co	...	495

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	600 c. d.

TWO-DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	...	1,380	bales.
Wheat	...	21,911	cwts.
Linseed	...	19,753	"
Rapeseed	...	4,324	"
Gingellyseed	...	417	"
Poppyseed	...	1,525	"
Groundnuts	...	138	"
Castorseed	...	3,494	"
Rice	...	17,698	"
Myrabollams	...	991	"
Cottonseed	...	9,966	"
Mowrasseed	...	7,900	"
Gram	...	282	"
Jowar	...	2,122	"
Maize	...	Nil	"
Barley	...	2,177	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, July 28.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 2,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... .
Exports to Continent ... 5,000
Spot Cotton at New York ... 11·95
Future Cotton at New York August ... ... 11·57+6
Future Cotton at New York October ... ... 11·18 (Previous 11·18)
Spot closing tone ... ... Steady.
Futures closing tone ... Steady.

General Tone Market opened:—Steady and declined owing to favorable weather reports, later advanced on reports of Spinners bidding more freely.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...11 15-16—1-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Aug. ... ... 11·62+7
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ... ... 11·25+8
Future closing tone.— ... Quiet.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed Steady.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Quiet.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	10,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	.....
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	6,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	...	9·35—10
Mid American at Liverpool	...	6·52—7

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

July-Aug.	...	6·24—9
Aug.-Sept.	...	6·16—9
Sept.-Oct.	...	6·07—7
Oct.-Nov.	...	6·02—8
Nov.-Dec.	...	5·97—8
Dec.-Jan.	...	5·97—8
Jan.-Feb.	...	5·98—7
Feb.-Mar.	...	5·99—8
Mar.-Apl.	...	6·00—8

MANCHESTER, July 25.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Steady. There is demand for Grey Shirtings medium.

LONDON, July 28.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 416 lbs)	...July-Aug.	Sellers, Ldn. 46 7 1-2 "
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs)	.....July-Aug.	Dunkirk ... 49 7 1-2 "
Do, La Plata	...July-Aug.	Antwerp ... 46 9 (Mutilated)"
Do. Tone of Market at close...		Quiet.
Do. Tendency of the Market—		do.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...	July—	£26 0 0
do ...	Sept-Oct.—	£25-5-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.		Quiet.
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...		.....
Do. River Plate exports ...		50,000 qrs
Poppyseed Canal	...July-Aug. —Dunkirk...	67 3 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close.		Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal	July-Aug.—Hamburg	49·3 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, p r 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship	July-Aug.—Dunkirk ...	53·3 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship	July-Aug.—Dunkirk ...	54·3 "
Do. Ferosepore usual bold		.....
Do. Jamba Red—		.....
Do. Tone of Market at close.		Quiet.
Cottonseed. Bombay parcels.	July-Aug.—Hull ...	£7-1-6
Do. Tone of Market at Close..		Steady.
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. May.-June.—London.		.....

LONDON, July 28.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi July-Aug.—London...	38	Sellers. "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) July-Aug.—London...	37 6	"
Do. Club No. 2... July-Aug.—London ...	38	"
Do. Choice white Delhi July-Aug.—London—	38 3	"
Do. Tone of Market at Close		Quiet.
Do. South Australian ... July—		Nominal.
Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. July-Aug.—		.....
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ...		.....
Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool ...July—	7 5 1-2	Quiet.

LONDON, July 28.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B, Hamburg ...August.	8 11	Sellers. "
German Beetroot. 88 per cent. F.O. B. B'burg. Oct-Dec	9 2 1-4	"
" Closing Tone of Market.		Steady.
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) Aug....		.....
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Oct.-Dec.—	12 6	"
German Closing Tone Market—		Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug.		.....
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta Oct-Dec...	11 6	
Do. Closing Tone of Market,		Steady.
Mauritius Crystals ...		.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market..		.....
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— July-Aug.	13 1 1-2	
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June...		.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market.,		Steady
Special Feature—General Report of Market ...		.....

LONDON, July 28.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta ...July ...	10 7 1-2	Value. "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.	10 6	"
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. CalcuttaJan.-Mch.	10 10 1-2	"
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July...	10 9	"
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, July-Dec....	10 7 1-2	"
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Jan.-Mch...	11	"
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... July...	11 5 1-4	"
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	11 5 1-4	"
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July...	11 6 3-4	"
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi July-Dec...	11 6 3-4	"
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar)Bom. or Karachi Jan.-Mch...	12	"
Closing Tone of Market } Special Feature ... }		Quiet and ...unchanged.

LONDON, July 28.

METALS.

Copper, Standard G M B ...	67 7 6	
" Best English Selected.	70 0 0	
" Braziers ...	81 10 0	
" Tone of Market		Firm.
Hard Spelter ...	18 10 0	
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	200 0 0	
Yellow Metal ...	7 1-8d.	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G.O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool ...	10 12 6	
Silver, Spot ...	27 3-8	
" 2 months hence	27 9-16	

LONDON, July 28.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	... 27 3-8
Silver 2 Months	... 27 9-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market	—Firm.
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	...China Buying.
Rentes 3 p. c. ex div.	...£ 84 1-2
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div.	...£ 73
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c.	...£
Sterling loan ...	...£ } 88 1-4
Govt. Securities 3 p. c.	...£ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c.	...£ 64 1-8
Bar Gold per oz.	... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	... Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market	... Steady.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	... 4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	... 1 3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs.	... 25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks	... 20 46
New york (Demand Bills) dls	... 4 85 5-1
Interest day to day loans	2 5-8
Do. 7 days Market loans ...	... 3
Discount Bank Bills 4 months Sight	... 4
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight	... 4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5

LIVERPOOL July 28.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Tone of Market	... Steady.
Cotton Daly Mid Uplands G. C. Liverpool.	G.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
July-Aug....	6·24	6·25
Aug.-Sept...	6 16	6·17
Sept.-Oct....	6·07	6·08
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·02	6·03
Nov.-Dec....	5·97	5·98
Dec.-Jan ...	5·97	5·98
Jan.-Feb. ...	5 98	5·99
Feb.-Mar....	5·99	6·00
Mar.-Apl ...	5·00	6·01

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

POTATOES HAVE EYES. Oh, that they could only read a few of the telling testimonials that are pouring in to us through the post for SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the never failing cure for Malaria and other fevers! "I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects" writes J. E. Lee, Personal Assistant to the Home Secretary, Hyderabad Deccan.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 "	1667½
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	67
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1715
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1460
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	13
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	64
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6¼	14
Central Bank of India ...	—	50	25	30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	86
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl.125	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	910
Alliance ...	1000	1003	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	232½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	745
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	525
Century ...	100	100	3	280
Central India ...	500	500	70	2145
China ...	1000	1000	...	780
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1505
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	126½
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	281½
Crown ...	500	500	20	600
David ...	450	250	10	567½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	600
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	190
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	590
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1630
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	370
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyoward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	400
Hderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	135
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	619	25	850
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	79½
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1445
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1490
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3195
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	2.5
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1080
Phœnix ...	100	100	6	170
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	57½
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1432½
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	127½
Swan...	250	250	10	297
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1730
Textile ...	500	500	20	1445
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	470
do P	500	500	Nil	665
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	621

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100	6 p c.	152
All India Ut. Co. Ld ...	100	20	5 "	12½
Bamankun ...	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile...	70	70	7 p. c.	100
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	50
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn ...	125	125	15 p. c.	630
mbay Electric S. and T. Co Ld.,O.	£10	£10	Nil	193
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	178
Bombay Ice Mfg ...	100	100	2 p. c.	2.
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	935
Bombay Land and Bulling ...	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8	347½
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	272½
Central I. M. Co., Ld ...	10	10	8½	27½
Delhi Flour ...	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A...	500	80	30 p c.	300
John Roberts and Co...	100	100	5 p. c.	200
Josts Fans Supply Co ...	100	100	10 p.c.	205
Kemp and Co ...	200	175	12½ "	90
Karachi Landing..	200	75	12	183
Marcks and Co ...	100	100	8	101
Mareland Price and Co ...	100	100	4 p c.	90
Do, do P.	100	100	7 p. c.	78
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co ...	200	50	20 p. c.	6.5
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	...
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	88
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	875
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ...	10	10	...	22½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co ...	100	100	5	70 x 0
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	...	2d
O.	75	85	...	94
Tata I. St. Co. D. Ld P.	80	80	...	1fx
	150	150	...	176
Thacker nd Co ...	50	50	30 p.c	215½
Tephone Co ...	25	25	yr. 1-2	66
Treacherand Co...	500	500	yr. 30	645

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

Smoking Paper?
Thick paper is used in ordinary ready-made cigarettes. It makes them look fresh longer, but it does

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ENGLISH RACING.

LORD ANNANDALE WINS THE GOODWOOD CUP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 29.

The result of the Goodwood Stewards' Cup race was as follows :—

Lord Annandale.

Poor Boy.

Cigar.

Won by one and a half lengths; a neck separated second and third. Twenty started.

White Star was ridden by Clark, Giant by Robins, Research by Smyth, and Sandrio by Brennen. Grammont did not start.

THE RACE.—Half-way down the hill Lord Annandale, Harmonicum, and Poor Boy were prominent, with Cigar close on their heels. A hundred yards from home Lord Annandale went to the front.

Braxted was favourite at 5 to 1 against.

BETTING.—25 to 1 against Lord Annandale, 10 to 1 Poor Boy, 100 to 7 Cigar.

In 1911, the Cup was won by Sir T. Dewar's Braxted, while last year the winner was Mr. Nelke's Golden Rod.

AMERICA'S VICTORY.

A PERSONAL TRIUMPH FOR McLOUGHLIN.

LONDON, July 28.

The match between McLoughlin and Dixon was played in brilliant sunshine and was witnessed by an enormous gathering. Dixon's volleying and half-volleying were excellent, but McLoughlin was irresistible. America's victory in the Davis Cup is a great personal triumph for McLoughlin.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

COMPETITION AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 29.

To-day's assault-at-arms results are as follows:—

Sabre vs Sabre—Major H. Ogrady, Brigade Major.

Sword vs Sword—Lieut. H. Gordon, 10th Ammunition Column.

Sword vs Bayonet—Color Sergt. Cameron, Cameron Highlanders.

Tent-pegging by section—2nd Battery, R. F. A.

Tug-of-war, 130 stone—The Cameron Highlanders beat the Royal Dublin Fusiliers: time 50 seconds.

110 stone—The Buffs beat the 7th Hussars; time 1 minute and 30 seconds; and the Cameron Highlanders beat the 8th Battery, R. F. A., time 29 seconds.

Tug-of-war, 110 stone—The Cameron Highlanders beat the Buffs and won finally as the 2nd Battery scratched.

Galloping Competition—"F" Section of "S" Battery R. H. A.

Jumping by sections—"C" Squadron, 7th Hussars.

Tent pegging with the sword—Corporal Mair, "S" Battery.

ADDITIONS TO MR. J. C. GALSTAUN'S STABLES.

The hypothesis that Mr. J. C. Galstaun the well-known Calcutta Sportsman, had decided to give up racing has been completely swept aside by the fact that he has just made further investments at Home. Four of his newly-acquired property arrived in Poona on Sunday last and are in charge of Tom Ferguson (senior) who has a find string at Wanowrie. The new arrivals are Shining Way who won the Irish Oaks and many more important races, Want An, a splendid specimen of an American sprinter, Ari Pesir, an English mare of repute, and Vellowa, a highly promising maiden. None of them will figure at Poona this year; they will be despatched to Calcutta immediately after the Poona season, and Shining Way is to be nursed for the Viceroy's Cup this year.

THE WEEK'S FIXTURE LIST.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Harwood Association Football League Sherwood Foresters vs. Y. M. C. A. Cooperage, 5-45

THURSDAY.

Harwood Association Football League, Hornets vs. G. I. P., Cooperage, 5-45.

FRIDAY.

Harwood Association Football League All Blacks vs. R. G. A., Cooperage, 5-45.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

The report of the committee appointed by the Board of Control finds that many of the complaints regarding the last Australian XI. were unsubstantiated.

It endorses, however, the recommendation that the qualification of candidates other than their individual cricket ability shall be considered when selecting future teams for England or South Africa.

KARACHI RACE MEET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, July 29.

The dates of the Karachi autumn race meeting are altered to October 28 and 30 and November 1.

A London letter reviewing Sport at Home will be found on Page 6.

FOOTBALL.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE vs. BOMBAY ATHLETIC CLUB.

The weather consented to be somewhat kind for a change and on a comparatively hard ground, or one that was at any rate free from mire the Bombay Athletic turned out to do battle with the Grant Medical College. The Athletic had made a good many alterations in their team the players being changed about. F. Rockley, who had hitherto played at outside right, undertook the duties of goalkeeper, and, on the whole, did well in his new position though he was not called upon to save any very difficult shots, Brewin moved to the outside berth on the right wing and Robinson changed to the inside. Templeton came up into the post of centre forward, Rockley moving to left inside. Carroll completed the forward line. Shultz was back in the team. The College team was the same as did duty the last time out. The game was a fairly interesting one though throughout play was mostly of a give-and-take character. The Medicals played an improved game in the second half and at one time swarmed round their opponents' goal putting in some very pretty passing. Sweeney put in one particularly good shot which struck the cross bar. Easdon also did well dribbling nicely at times and getting through on his own. For the B. A. C., Rockley at inside left made one or two good runs.

THE GAME.

Play opened with a run by Rockley. Wadia relieving passed to Murphy who took the ball up and shot behind. The Medicals continuing to press Templeton cleared well. Hakim put in a shot that Rockley in goal got well away. Rockley got going for the B. A. C. and passing to Templeton that player had no one but the goalkeeper in front of him. Unfortunately he over-ran the ball and Newland was able to clear. The Medicals took a turn in attacking till 'hands' was given against them. Robinson put in a nice piece of dribbling work and passed to Rockley. Rockley faced through but putting the ball too far ahead gave Hildreth an opportunity of clearing at the expense of a corner. The Medicals getting away Easdon put in a nice run. Rockley of the B. A. C. ran right out and Easdon had only to shoot straight to score. The College continued to keep well up and looked like scoring till Hakim put a bad centre behind. A new custodian took his position between the sticks for the B. A. C. and was immediately called upon to defend his charge against a hot attack. A tall kick by Hakim fell over the bar. It was some time before the B. A. C. got into their opponents' half. 'Hands' against the Medical brought them up and Rockley then put in a strong shot that Hildreth was equal to. Another shot from Brewin was also saved. The sphere travelling to the other end, Doyle put a shot wide. Sweeney did the same.

THE SECOND HALF.

The second moiety opened with play in midfield till Templeton got going and passing to Rockley that player had a clear shot but placed the ball erratically. The Medicals coming on, Easdon tried a shot at close quarters which was deflected by Walton. The ball went to Sweeney who waited too long. Then the B. A. C. had a turn, and Brewin put in a nice centre that was headed away. The Medicals were soon back again and F. Rockley was twice called upon. The next minute Easdon pierced the opposing defence and scored (1-0). It was not long before Easdon once more broke away and outfacing the opposing backs shot wide of the goal. Carroll of the B. A. C. took a shot which Hildreth cleared at the expense of a corner. The Medical once more broke away, and Sweeney was bowled over as he was about to shoot. Easden tricked through nicely after manœuvring for a shot put in a somewhat feeble one. Had he left it to Sweeney there would probably have been a goal. Soon after, Sweeney hit the bar with an excellent drive from some way out. Twice the College were given off-side.

The game ended :—

Grant Medical College..... 1 goal.
Bombay Athletic Club ..... nil.

The following were the teams :—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—(Black Shirt, White Skull, and Cross Bones) Hildreth (goal), Thompson and Eyles (backs), Newland, Ali Khan and Wadia (halves), Hakim, Doyle, Easdon, Sweeney and Murphy (forwards).

BOMBAY ATHLETIC CLUB.—(Black and White Stripes) F. Rockley (goal), Walton and Bolton (backs), Buth, Knight and Shultz (halves), Brewin, Robinson Templeton, Rockley and Carroll (forwards).

Referee :—Mr. James.

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
Sherwood Foresters	6	6	0	0	12
Sherwood Foresters A	4	4	0	0	8
R. G Artillery	5	3	1	1	7
Commercial Gymkhana	6	2	1	3	7
Bombay Gymkhana	4	2	0	2	6
G. I. P. Railway	6	2	3	1	5
Grant Medicals	6	3	3	0	6
Bombay Athletic	5	1	3	1	3
Y. M. C. A.	5	0	3	2	2
Horne's	5	0	3	2	2
All Blacks	6	0	6	0	0

CRICKET AT BHOWNAGAR.

A cricket match was played last week between a team representing Sorath and Bhownagar gentlemen, when the former was defeated by 74 runs. On behalf of the gentlemen, Lieut. Joramarsingh made a splendid show as a batsman and bowler, his score being 43. Mr. M. D. Umrijor was also very successful with the ball, taking seven wickets. For Sorath, Seneor Ramwala put in 30 runs, whilst Shivshunker proved the best bowler of the side.

P. H. Davies, the Oxford batsman, who had the misfortune to "bag a brace" in the Varsity match, is the 18th player to be twice dismissed in a first-class match without scoring this season. Among the others are such proved good batsmin as E. Tyldesley, Haywood, W. H. Denton, J. W. Nason, E. L. Kidd, Lee (Notts), Warren, Huddleston, and R. Boddington.

CRICKET IN POONA.

GYMKHANA DEFEATED BY PARSEES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 29.

When the Poona Gymkhana resumed their second innings this morning, the weather was fine, and the wicket had considerably improved.

Overnight two wickets had been lost for three runs, but to-day Merriman and Humphreys batted confidently, and, before the partnership was disturbed, had sent the score up to 61, when the former was dismissed after making 28 runs cartiously. The disaster was a double one, for without an addition to the score, Humphreys too went under. He batted delightfully for his 32, nitting a six, two fours and two threes. Greig, who had succeeded Merriman, was finely caught by Cherry after he had made two, and Green Armytage, who partnered Haughton, never settled down, and only added six to the total. Seven wickets down for 81 was the result of the visitors' cricket, for at one time when Merriman and Humphreys hit out and afterwards Haughton, it looked as if Poona would make a respectable score. After Haughton left, however, it was recognised there was little chance remaining of setting Parsis a difficult task. Ultimately Poona were all out for 105 runs, leaving the Baronet Club 79 runs to win. Mirza bowled brilliantly, securing five wickets for 45 runs. Tata also did well as his analysis shows, and once just missed performing the hat trick.

The Parsis began the second innings venture as disastrously as the Gymkhana, for before their second innings was ten minutes old, Nagporewalla and Mulla were both snapped at the wicket by Orton off Haughton, the score being six. The Gymkhana began well, their bowling and fielding being remarkably keen almost to the point of perfection. Orton, as wicket-keeper, will be, or should be a most capable substitute for Brooke whose loss the Presidency team felt so keenly. Driver came in and helped Devecha to take the score to 26 before he was finely bowled by Haughton, who had secured his three wickets at a cost of eleven runs.

Rain stopped the play at 3-40 for twenty minutes, and had the result of producing a greasy ball seriously handicapping the bowlers. Irani and Devecha carried the scorsto 42, when Greig bowled the letter (after Holman had had an unsuccessful trial.) Chinoy next went in. Seven runs later (49) Irani was run out, and the Gymkhana chances of pulling the match out of the fire began to be discussed, and when at 54 Chinoy leaped out to Greig and missed, the chance seemed battered—54 for six wickets, 25 runs short of the winning total, Davar joined Reporter who left "leg before" to Haughton, without an addition to the score. Tata came in and 50 went on the telegraph. Shortly afterwards, leaving 19 to get to win, and a run later Tata played on to Greig—18 to win, and two wickets to fall—a situation that caused some excitement. Bulsara followed, and was at once badly missed by Green Armytage off Greig and Davar further reduced the margin, driving Greig freely to the boundary. Irani again fell to handicap the bowlers, but when the Parsees still wanted 13, Haughton beautifully bowled Bulsara. Mirza, the bowler, was the last to go in and Davar driving the same bowler freely to the off boundary sent 70 up leaving eight to score to win. The match was proving very exciting, the large Indian crowd round the ground cheering every hit. Two byes and singles reduced the margin to three. Mirza then hit off Greig, the visitors thus winning the great game by one wicket. Scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

2nd Innings.

Capt Clamson, b Mirza	...	0
Mr Holman, b Mirza	...	0
Capt Merriman, b Nagporewalla	...	28
Mr Humphrey, b Mirza	...	32
Major Greig, c Chinoy, b Mirza	...	
Capt Haughton, c and b Tata	...	
Capt Green Armytage, c and b Tata	...	
Mr Kerr, c and b Mirza	...	4
Mr Gould, b Tata	...	7
Mr Orton, b Tata	...	0
Col Rusher, not out	...	1
Extras	...	1
Total	..	105

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Mirza ...	20	6	43	5
Tata ...	15	1	41	4
Nagporewalla ...	7	1	11	1
Bulsara ...	2	0	0	0

BARONET CLUB.

2nd Innings.

Mr Nagporewalla, c Orton, b Haughton	...	4
Mr Mulla, c Orton, b Haughton	...	0
Mr Divecha, b Greig	...	17
Mr Driver, b Haughton	...	3
Mr Irani, run out	...	7
Mr Chinoy, b Greig	...	9
Mr Reporter, l-b-w b Haughton	...	2
Mr Davar, not out	...	13
Mr Tata, b Greig	...	4
Mr Bulsara, b Haughton	...	1
Mirza, not out	...	7
Extras	...	9
Total	...	81

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Haughton ...	19	6	35	5
Greig ...	15	5	28	3
Holman ...	3		9	0

A SINGING BOXER.

The feature of a boxing entertainment at Cardiff, in mail week, was a 20-rounds contest between Fred Dyer, of Cardiff, and Fred Delaney, of Bradford, for £50 a side, and the promoters' purse of £90; £50 to the winner, and £40 to the loser. Dyer, who is known as the Welsh singing boxer, is regarded as a first-class welter-weight, and has established a good record. Delaney is well known in South Wales as a very aggressive boxer, and the meeting of the two men which resulted in a win for Dyer, under National Sporting Club rules aroused a deal of interest.

Our Cawnpore correspondent Telegraphs:—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor during his two days' stay in Cawnpore, will pay visits to Christ Church College and the Balika Vidyala (Hindu girls' school) and will probably interview Mohamedans in connection with the mosque affairs. There is however, no truth in the statement that His Honour will lay the foundation of the new Civil Court buildings, the ceremony having been postponed for some time.

POONA RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, Aug. 2.

Entry closed at 4 p.m. on Monday, 28th July.

THE EPSOM PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr J C Smith's b aus g Duke of Lancaster.
H H Jam Saheb's ch e m Lady R by The Victory—Miss Polly.
Mr R R S' bl aus g Keerit.
Mr M Goculdass' br e g Last Call.
J Crawford's b e g Glengarry.
Genl. Nawabzahda Obaidulla Khan's b e m Tears.
Genl. Nawabzahda Obaidulla Khan's br e g Parkhill.
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's b aus g Mil.
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus g Malmsey.

THE ARAB PONY TRIAL PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Kr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Soomsam.
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Real.
Mahomed A Nanji's b a h Agah Pasha.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Minerva
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Moonspot.
Kr Lions g a h Malayeb.
Mr Lions b a h Ream.
Mr R R S' g a h Abdul Malik.
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Jehangir.
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Kimberley.
Mr Nasser Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine.
Mr N Begmahomed's b a h Creditor.
Mr Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal.
Mr J M Mistry's g a h Brazee.
Genl. Nawabzahda Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer by wire.
Genl. Nawabzahda Obaidulla Xhan's b a h Rajput by wire.
Genl. Nawabzahda Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Redfish by wire.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Yanasib
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Shaif-el-Mulook
Mr A M Hassan's g a h Ghalyum
Mr Mahomed Esmail's g a h Peerage
Mr Hassan Madar's b a h Mars
Major F B Prideaux's b a h Young Hyderi
Mr A R Tahar's ch a h Afzur Jung
Mr Syed Rashid's ch a h Sunspot
Mr R R S' ch a h The Winner
Messrs M Goculdass & A Nanjee's b a h Hadee
Messrs M Goculdass & P Mathuradass' b a h Baloz
Mr N Begmahomed's b a h Mysore
Genl Nawabzahda Obaidulla Khan's b a h Gold Fish II (late Aga)
Genl Nawabzahda Obaidulla Khan's g a h Financier
Genl Nawabzahda Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Abdul Aziz
Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic
Mr J R Raja's b a h Guinea Merchant
Mr Abdul Aziz Mahomed's b a h Beyrut
Mr Esmail Gussoo's b a h Ajmere
Mr Mohidin Dawood's b a h Guy Fawkes

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

H H Jam Saheb's br e g Punt
Captain E Corbould-Warren's b aus g Jaddie late Harwood by Beware
Mr R R S' b e m Madrina
Mr Pitt's ch e m Prima Donna
Mr W Priestley's b aus g Portland lad
Mr M Goculdass' br e m Pretty Good Sort
Mr J Crawford's b e g Jungle Law
Capts D French & A W Molony's b e m Miss Drake by Pam-Fistiana
Mr J K Kapadia's ch e m Lady Douglas
Genl Nawabzakda Obaidulla Khan's b e m Tears
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's b aus g Mil
Mr M Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs' ch aus g Borambil by Flavus-Topsy Turvey
H H Maharajah of Rewah's b aus g Lanceolar

THE NEW COMERS' PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Lord Rosebury.
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Ameer
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Bingazi
Mr Ebrahim Minee's ch a h Safi
Mr R J Barsiwalla's g a h Lord Roberts
Mr R J Barsiwalla's b a h Dhahemsee
Mr N Jehangir's b a h Alwar
Mr N Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah
Mr Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dbaidan'
Mr K Cowasjee's b a h Marigold.
Mr H Sharaballi's br a h Small diamond
Capt K O Goldie and Mr A H M Wilson's ch a h Rummy
Capt K O Goldie and Mr A H M Wilson's g a h Salisbury
Mr Abdoola Mahalla's g a h Vakil.
Mr Yusuff bin Zaid's g a h Maidania
Mr G H G Ally's h a h President, Haji Mahomed Mahmood's ch a h Hubia
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's bl a h Zigomar
Mr A S Oomer's and Nawab Najaf Ali Khans g a h Advocate.
Mr Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot
Mr R R S' ch a h Shot Silk
Mr A W A Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Bahlool
Messrs. S A Wahed's and Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Startler
Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Beethoven.
Mr Abdoola Mana's g a h Malabar
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Ghalib
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Scorn
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Grey Middleton
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Gardner.
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Jowan
Mr N Begmahomed's b a h Toy
Mr Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood
Mr Mohidin Dawood g a h First King
Messrs S A Wahed and Mahomed Jamals' b a h Bezar Beg

CLOSED RACES.

CLOSED STEEPLECHASE—Distance about 2½ miles.

Mr M Rommel's ch aus g Better Luck
Messrs D'Arcy and Stileman's b aus g Ennis Maison.
Mr J L Fagan's b aus g Terra Firma by Louis XIII—Carberra.
Capt. K. O. Goldie and Mr A H M Wilson's br aus g Deputy.
Mr F de Pass ch aus g Rob Roy.
Mr Eeles, br aus g Bulloo.
Messrs Eeles, Greenshields and Capt. Monteith's b aus g Fewter.
Mr R D Wright's br aus m Tintack.
Mr J Crawford's br e m Martha by Martin—Lady Mary II.
H G Lush-Wilson's b aus m Utopian.

THE SUBALTERNS' PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Major F B Prideaux's b a h Young Berlin.
Mr D'Arcy's ch a g Munsoor Beg.
Capt. E B Egerton's g a h Longboat.
Major J G Greig's b a g Castaway.
Capt K O Goldie and Mr A H M Wilson's ch a g Gold.
Capt. S J Donovan's ch a h Mercy.
Capt S J Donovan's b a h Burg.
Major J H M Davie's b a h Little King.
Captain Traill's ch a h Mahbool.
Messrs Eeles, Greenshields and Capt. Monteith's ch a h Wait and look.
Mr J Crawford's ch a h Tachreet.
Mr J Crawford's ch a h Gay lad.
Mr J R W Grove's b a h Sidick.
Major E Fetherstonhaugh's ch a g Duhallow.
Capt H Meynell's b a g Verney
Mr Forman's b a h Fyzabad.

DANGERS OF POLO.

PLAYER'S ACCIDENT IN THE CORONATION CUP.

USE OF FLEXIBLE INDIAN STICKS.

It is to be hoped that the accident to Captain the Hon. Denis Bingham in the Coronation Polo Cup, in mail week, will not prove so serious as was at first considered probable. Captain Bingham, Osborne, and Captain Cheape were mixed up in a melee in front of the Tigers' goal, and it was impossible to see how the accident occurred. In some way Cheape's stick struck Bingham in the right eye, with the result, so it was stated at the time, that he might lose the sight of that eye. There were several well-known players who afterwards gave it as their opinion that the use of the very flexible Indian stick is making the game more dangerous than it was a few years ago.

This was Captain Bingham's first season in London polo, as he has only recently returned with his regiment from foreign service. He is a really good No. 2, who has been improving throughout the season, and it will be most regrettable if the accident should in any way harm his polo.

When the Ranelagh Club, in 1911, instituted the Coronation Cup says the "Pall Mall" they did not apparently realise that it was possible that one or more players might, under the conditions which govern the tournament, be eligible to play in more than one of the competing sides, and thus accordingly made no regulations governing such a possibility. This year, however, Captain Barrett was qualified to play in the tournament both for the 15th Hussars and the Quidnuncs. As luck would have it these teams were not drawn together in the solitary semi-final necessary in the tournament, the Quidnuncs, by the draw, passing straight into the final round. Barrett was, therefore, bound to play in the final, for if, as actually happened yesterday, the 15th were beaten in the semi-final, he could still play for the Quidnuncs in the final. It certainly seems curious that one player can play for more than one team in a tournament but it is difficult to see how this can be prevented in the Coronation Cup tournament, since it is a tournament in which the teams and not the players are affected by the regulations. Not unnaturally this curious position is causing very considerable discussion.

WILFRED RHODES.

FAMOUS BATSMAN STILL GETTING WICKETS.

In the past Yorkshiramen achieved so many great bowling performances that the reputation they possess possibly makes them out to be more formidable than they really are. It is some time now since Rhodes was regarded as the greatest of all slow bowlers, but his performance against the Northamptonshire and Lancashire in mail week shows that he can still bewilder good batsmen under conditions which are a little against them.

Against Northants in the first innings he took the last seven wickets for 45 runs. In the Lancashire match he and Kilner bowled superbly in the first innings, as the appended figures show.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rhodes ...	11	2	35	5
Kilner ...	54	2	8	3

Had Rhodes not developed into such a splendid batsman the chances are that he would still have been taking wickets regularly. Possibly he finds more pleasure in making runs. Most players, I fancy, do.

The bowler, however, is a more natural production than the batsman. As a rule the former is found at quite an early stage of his existence, and, although style may not be everything, it is unsually the case that the bowler with an ease style is a natural bowler with big possibilities of development. The batsman, however, is rather different, and many a player who has had sufficient strength of will and little tuition has grown into quite a class batsman. The self-taught player may not be a stylish, but as a rule he is player who knows what restraint means and is of particular use to a side when things are going against them.

RACING AT HOME.

PRINCIPAL WINNING JOCKEYS ON THE FLAT.

(Compiled from March 21 to July 5, inclusive.)

Jockeys.	Mounts	1st	2nd	3rd	Unplaced	Percentage.
Maher, D.	167	44	32	27	74	25.34
Whalley, A.	235	47	36	21	119	20.00
Wootton, F.	144	30	32	23	59	20.83
Wheatley, E.	187	30	19	16	122	16.04
Donoghue, S.	223	30	25	27	143	13.38
Martin, J. H.	167	27	22	10	109	16.16
Piper, E.	187	21	23	99	118	14.43
Clark, J.	170	22	14	23	111	12.94
Jelliss, H.	172	21	9	17	125	12.20
Saxby, W.	89	20	17	12	40	22.97
Rickaby, F.	143	20	19	16	91	13.98
Huxley, Wm.	150	18	18	11	103	12.00
Huxley, E.	154	18	21	24	88	11.68
Fox, C.	164	18	20	27	99	10.97

BANYAN ROAD AFFRAY.

EYE-WITNESS' GRAPHIC STORY.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning, on the body of Shersing Jaysing, the man who died in the affray at Banyan Road on Monday afternoon.

Shersing's widow, Jarabai, was the first witness examined. She said that Gura Labooram, one of the men who had been arrested, was a brother of her deceased husband's first wife and lived with her and her husband at their house at Banyan Road for some time and then went to line at Parel. Although he left the house, he was still assisting her husband in his soda water shop. One day, about a month ago, Gura made Shersing drink some liquor and took away cash amounting to Rs. 50 and a gold watch and chain from his pocket. The watch was discoverd with Gura the next day. After this incident, Shersing told Gura not to come to his shop On Monday, Gura came to their house, when witness sent for her husband, Shersing. Shersing and Gura had some altercation and then he left the house, but he returned again at 2 p.m. and called Shersing, who was sleeping in his room. He took him to the second floor and a few minutes later she heard cries of "Murder." She ran to the place and found Gura with a clasp knife in his hand and holding het husband's head between his two knees stabbing him on his back. The neighbours, who had collected, did not approach the murderer, being afraid of him. The witness then fell on her husband's assailant and caught him by his collar, but she could not move him. Another woman also tried to assist her, but the man darting at her she ran away. Gura then tried decamp, when Malikram, the man who is now lying wounded in the hospital intercepted him. He was then stabbed by Gura and a friend of Gura coming to his rescue. He escaped from Malikram and ran away but was subsequently arrested by the police.

The further enquiry was adjourned.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE MEETING AT MUSSOORIE.

This meeting writes a correspondent, as regards both numbers and enthusiasm was probably the most successfull that has ever been organised by women in India. Some four hundred people were present, and as a result of the meeting over a hundred and thirty have since joined the National League for opposing Woman Suffrage. Mrs. Rannie in declaring the meeting open said it was she believed the first Anti-Suffrage Meeting ever held in India.

Mrs. Walton, who was the first speaker commenced by replying to the argument of Suffragists that "past legislation has been unfair to women." Taking the Divorce Laws she pointed out they were distinctly favour able to women, except in one respect, which in these days was almost nominaland which would soon be removed. In other respects all laws were in woman's favour. The married woman could never be made to pay damages, or even to maintain their abandoned children in the event of the death of the Father leaving them in penury. A man is bound by law to maintain his wife and children. He is also liable for damages in a breach of promise case. Mrs. Walton also dealt very conclusively with the alleged sweating of women by Government proving that in Government contracts the terms for men and women are equal according to the prevailing market rate. She showed how Government by fixing a "minimum wage" in most "sweated industries" in which woman worked, were doing away with the sweated woman worker. She contended no injustice had been done to women or children hitherto by man made laws, and that her sex might safely trust their interests in the future to the chivalry and far famed justice of Englishman, and so leave themselves unburdened by political claims for the great woman's mission of uplifting and influencing the coming generation. Lastly she considered votes for women from an Imperial point of view. She had never heard the word 'Empire' from a Suffragist's lips nor come across it in Suffragist literature. She thought the introduction of this agitation into India was not calculated to help Government to keep law and order in this country, nor to assist the education of our Indian sisters. There seemed to be a very small step between constitutional and militant suffragism and quoted from a leading article in an issue of "Votes for Women." In conclusion she asked all to help in fighting the evils of this "Woman's Movement" and by doing so to strengthen the hands of those who out here and at Home were fighting this peril to our Great Empire.

The main points of Miss De Gruyther's speech were that the suffragists formed only a very insignificant portion of the total female population of the United Kingdom. Three results would follow the introduction of the Franchise for women in England (1) the adoption of Adult Suffrage (2), the substitution of women for men as the controlling power in the State (3) The creation of a permanent body of female electors. As mnhood suffrage is within appreciable distance the feminine demand must mean Adult Suffrage. For a radical change in the constitution of any country, it must be proved it was for the welfare of the majority, and also that it would be a real remedy for the evils complained of. Neither of these have been proved by Suffragists. She showed that in Australia and other places where woman had the Franchise, the real power still remained in the hands of men on account of their numerical strength, this would not be so in the United Kingdon where women out-numbered the men by over a million, so that women would be the dominant factor in the Government of our Empire. The danger of attempting such a social experiment in England with its feminine preponderance of voters, and far stretching and complex Empire, would be very great.

Mr. Davidson first dealt with the Suffragists war cry of "No taxation without representation". He stated that this maxim had never been the foundation of the British constitution and that many men paid Income Tax without having a vote. The Franchise had nothing to do with National taxation. It was based on rates, and the only way in which "No Taxation without representation" could be applied to ratepayers would be by saying "No rates without reresentarion." In other words by saying to one should be compelled to pay rates without a voice in levying those rates, and women had a right to use their votes in electing representatives on all those councils which levied rates. He next dealth the question of low wages for women and showed their work was as a rule not worth as much as men's on account of their greater liability to sickness, and their work being less permanent, owing to the fact that they often left their employment to get married. Women often claimed that their votes would enable them to deal with the Housing question and other social reforms, but he was certain such matters could not be advanced more quickly than at present, without great expenditure of revenue. Increase of expenditure in one direction must lead to decrease in another, and the only decrease possible was in armaments. Women were 'not' the equals of men in dealing with finance, and owing to their hatred of bloodshed, they were unfit to have anything to do with a Government, which must at times decide on peace or war.

Miss Holland made a bright little speech. She contrasted the physical and mental strength of men and women drawing conclusions in favour of men. Speaking of the vote, she opposed its being extended to women on the ground that it would lay additional burdens on them to which their physical strength was unsuited. The meeting was then thrown open for discussion and the Suffragists had their turn. Mrs. Hallowes, Miss Sweetenham, Miss Weatherly, Miss Fraser and others spoke. It was clear that to the large audience their arguments lacked conviction. On the great point of reduction of armaments on which their views had been challenged again and again they would give no reply and hardly a point raised in the speeches was replied to. The hearty singing of the National Anthem brought the meeting to a close—a meeting whose echoes may perhaps reverberate further, than its most sanguine supporter think possible.

An "All Ind'a League for Opposing Woman Suffrage" is now being formed. All interested in it or wishing to become members are invited to write to the Honorary (Secretary, Miss De Gruyther, Zephyr Lodge, Mussoorie, who wil be glad to answer all enquiries.

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This mischievous acid has different effects in different cases. It may keep the bladder in a constantly irritated state so that there is a desire to empty the bladder every half-hour or so day and night. In other patients the sediment collects in the urinary channels and clogs them up, so that there is great difficulty and pain in relieving the bladder, or there may be a total stoppage for many hours. Sediment often makes the urine acid and scalding, leaving a raw and burning sensation in the urinary canals.

STONE. A patient may suffer with gravel for years without a stone forming, but there is always that danger, and nothing is more agonising than the sharp, tearing pain of the stone passing from the kidney to the bladder (renal colic). The sufferer sweats with pain, trembles, vomits, and cries out with acute pain in the back.

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Stone (exact size) removed by an operation.

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"But for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I should certainly have undergone another operation to have these three stones removed.

"I feel very grateful to Doan's Pills for the relief they have brought me. I was dubious about them at first, but now no one could believe in them more than I do."

(Signed) "T. J. LEECH."

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THE

Bombay Gazette

Wednesday, 30th July, 1913.

PERSIA IN THE LORDS.

IF Lord Curzon's motion in the House of Lords on Monday evening did not draw from the Government any declaration of an amended policy with regard to Persia, it served to remind them that the British public, particularly that section of it which has dealings with the Gulf and beyond, is not at all satisfied that outrages, such as those in which the murder of Captain Eckford was the most flagrant, should go unavenged. His lordship was quite justified in contrasting the anarchy prevalent in Southern Persia with "the comparative order in the north," though he recognised the advantages enjoyed by the north were due to the presence of 17,500 Russian troops. But he would not have us follow the Russian example, not being satisfied that the strength of their force did not exceed the requirements of law and order; did not infringe the spirit of the Anglo-Russian convention, and was not inconsistent with the pretence of the continued independence of Persia. But Lord Curzon voiced the feeling of India, at all events, when he said that, if murder went unpunished, a terrible blow would be inflicted on British prestige, and "if we are not to undertake the preservation of law and order in Southern Persia, it is essential to adopt a policy which would prevent a recurrence of these tragedies by removing the cause. Though the Swedish gendarmerie has deserved the praise unstintingly bestowed upon it, its officers have not made such headway as to be able to do more than protect a few of the most important trade-routes. And very much more is wanted before British and Indian traders can consider their lives and property safe. For this assurance both have paid dearly; yet, as Lord Curzon put it, the Government are not entitled to continue to pour out British and Indian money as they are doing—"pouring money into a sieve."

Lord Lansdowne also expressed himself dissatisfied with the outlook, considering the situation in Persia depressing and humiliating, and that the bases of our policy are as inconsistent with the policy of indifference as with one of partition. He condemned both a policy of adventure and a policy of drift, and agreed with Lord Curzon that the development of communications was the best and most profitable means of pacification. That opinion seems generally accepted by both political parties at Home, though there is little evidence of a desire to give practical effect to the principles. Nor can this be hoped for when we find that the Government, as revealed by Lord Crewe, takes an optimist view of the situation, and discovers signs of improvement in South Persia "which forbid one altogether to despair of the future"—signs which, however, are not so easily recognised on this side of Suez. But he is, like his colleagues who preceded him, strongly in favour of the opening out of railway routes on a commercial basis, although as regards the Trans-Persian line he is doubtful whether it can be regarded as a paying commercial proposition for which money could be raised publicly—so doubtful that he was careful to remind the House that there has never been any question of a Government guarantee. With regard to Lord Curzon's suggestion—that, if Britain is not to undertake the preservation of law and order, it is essential to adopt a policy which will prevent a recurrence of tragedies by removing the cause—assist to raise a force to restore order—his colleagues do not seem to have deemed discussion necessary. The policy of "patience and payments" is to continue, and to the Swedish gendarmerie, we take it, is the duty to be left of preventing outrages and punishing offenders. Lord Morley pins his faith to the gendarmerie for the preservation of law and order, and, as for the Government's policy "which was as much the the Opposition's policy as the Government's," he sketched it in seven propositions—to which he added an eighth. That eighth had better have been left unadded. It was that "we must beware of being forced into a position which would offend the opinion and sentiment of the Mahomedans of India". "There, is" added Lord Morley, "at present among Mahomedans throughout the world a feeling of soreness at the ill-fate befalling the Mahomedan communities which might become dangerous. If that feeling in India were strengthened by any transactions of an unfriendly or apparently unfriendly character in the re-constitution of Persia though no open sedition might occur, yet, by unfriendly conduct in Persia, we should be silently diminishing the capital of good-will and loyalty which now happily exists among Indian Mahomedans." But in this matter Lord Morley has misunderstood the situation. There was during the war against Turkey a feeling of soreness that Britain did not intervene on behalf of Turkey, but our inability to do so was afterwards fully understood, and the feeling of soreness ceased to trouble them. With regard to Persia the situation is entirely different; for British and Mahomedan interests in that country are identical, and "the capital of good will and loyalty which now happily exists among Indian Mahomedans" cannot be impaired, or in any way affected but in the right direction, by our insisting on the due protection of those identical interests. The point is as fully appreciated by the Mahomedans as by British traders with Persia, for they have suffered from the prevalence of unrest and from marauding tribesmen as much as British, and, if we adhere to the declared policy of the Government, —as we most certainly shall—we shall not offend the opinion and sentiment of the Mahomedans of India but find them to be our staunchest supporters.

THE FOREIGN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

AT a recent gathering of the Foreign Press Association in London, the President M. J. Condurier de Chassaigne, spoke of the hard lot of the foreign correspondent in England. Abroad it is different. If he belonged to a big newspaper he was a big man; he did not say that he could do nearly everything, but he could certainly go everywhere. He was feared. But in England the foreign correspondent did not count. After twenty years of the small salaries current in the profession—and newspapers had no sympathy with pensions—he had no prospect, for he was too old to go back to his country to pick up lost threads and ties. In France and Germany he might look forward to a meagre £30 a year at the age of 60. The President commended to the Association the creation of a fund for pensions for old foreign journalists in London, and as many promises have been received, the scheme will probably be successful. Mr. Asquith, who was the first to reply for the Guests, avowed his agreement with everything Lord Rosebery had said on the functions of the Press in what he hoped would not prove to be that speaker's final contribution on such subjects. The Prime Minister went on playfully to assure his audience that he also had notions of his own on the Press, though it might not be convenient just then to develop them. He did not appear too crushed by the things so often and so frankly told to the world about himself by his native Press. But he gaily indicated that, when the day of "greater freedom and less responsibility" dawned, then, said Mr. Asquith, "I may find an opportunity of telling the world without fear or favor what I think about the Press." Meanwhile he advanced the truism that the Press is, and has ever been, a great power for good or evil, perhaps even for both at Home. In these latter days, when the barriers of time and space seem to be broken down, it is "an even most potent influence in the international sphere." Mr. Asquith spoke of its power "to breed bad blood between nations," of how it might instead "sow and water the seeds of reciprocal amity and good-will". These two tendencies might be used either to promote friendship, or enmity, peace or war.

The opportunities offered by the Association for mutual knowledge, understanding, imagination, and sympathy, are invaluable, and ought to create the best international temper and promote peace between the nations. A reference to the European Concert engaged in trying to smooth the way for a just settlement of the Balkan question deprecated the criticism of that body as cumbrous and dilatory. The term "steam-roller" had been applied to it not many days previously, and, though the Prime Minister did not speak of this, he pointedly expressed his satisfaction at the results of the Concert, which were well worth the time, energy, and tact, given to their entertainment. The Great Powers had kept the peace among themselves, and their mediation had been accepted in principle by the Balkan combatants. He prayed the "unofficial ambassadors of the nations ... accredited by the confidence of their unnumbered readers in all the countries of the world" as he happily styled the distinguished journalists present, to work towards the maintenance of "the harmony and unity of European policy." He assured them that they could do even more than the illustrious diplomatists, whom he saw seated round the table. The French Ambassador, taking up the tale in his own tongue, said as a guest that he and his colleagues were so generally criticised that he felt the flattery of the Prime Minister's kindly references to them. An impertinent person had been heard to say that, if there were no diplomatists, there would be no conflicts among the nations. But the nations, in his opinion, were quite capable of finding causes of quarrel among themselves. It was the role of the diplomatist to render these causes harmless. Unfortunately diplomatists could not explain themselves or their Governments to the world. Hence the opinion prevalent that they followed "dark courses" and were slow. They had, alas! to work in silence and might not defend themselves. Not so journalists. Whatever they were accused of—and there were many things—they could always defend themselves. Even when mistaken, a rare occurrence—this statement evoked much laughter—they could correct themselves, and indeed need not go that length, for they enjoyed a great advantage; they could contradict themselves, and still excite little or no comment. The Press apparently has the best of it all round according to all the speakers, and long may it be so. The gathering, bringing, as it did, a large congeries of talents together, should do much to promote amity and fellow-feeling between journalists of every nation and through them among the various peoples for whose light and leading they labour from dawn to dark or more often from dark to dawn.

THE PEOPLE AND RE-VACCINATION.

IN view of the retrograde resolution, which was passed by the Bombay Corporation the other day on the subject of re-vaccination, an unusual degree of interest attaches to the statistics which are furnished in a report on vaccination in the Presidency of Bengal during 1911-12. One of the principal arguments used in the Municipal Hall the other day was that the practise of re-vaccination was repugnant to the habits and customs of the people. Experience in Bengal does not seem to bear this out, and, while we know that there may be racially a good deal of difference between the people here and the people there, the habits and customs of the big majority of the population in the two Presidencies are sufficiently alike to afford a fair basis of comparison for this purpose. While in Bombay the members of the Corporation expressed a belief in the wisdom of primary vaccination but a doubt as to the policy of compulsory re-vaccination, the Bengalis have in practice shown a different view. There was a decrease of 16,509 in cases of primary vaccination but an increase of 54,324 cases of re-vaccination, while throughout the Presidency apparently there was a greater prevalence of small-pox. It is a fair assumption, we think, that the neglect of primary vaccination, which is suggested by the figures, has led to a greater liability to smallpox among the people. But, be that as it may, it is quite clear from the report, that the considerable increase in the cases of re-vaccinations was due to the fear of a prevalent epidemic. This was noticeable in five districts in four of which small-pox was prevalent, while in the other the magistrate took special measures to persuade those people in whom primary vaccination had had time to lose its effect to undergo the operation again. This phenomenon, it seems to us, is quite incompatible with any belief that the customs of the people makes the second operation of vaccination at a mature age especially repugnant. It merely suggests the same conditions and sentiments which are to be found in Europe whereby a very large majority of the people vaccination is recognised as being beneficial. There nearly every child is vaccinated because its parents see that its health is properly safeguarded. But when the child grows up he probably is not re-vaccinated—not because the operation is repugnant to his habits and customs, but because he is too careless and indifferent to make the effort to have it performed. Should there be an epedemic however, he rushes off to the doctor, and at such times there is a big rise in the vaccination returns. So it has been in Bengal, and we are at a loss to know why any different conditions should prevail in Bombay.

THE OUTLOOK ON THE RAND.

THE outlook with regard to the Labour unrest on the Rand is still dark and clouded, and the forces which stirred up the recent trouble, resulting in much rioting and bloodshed, are still at work. The Trades' Federation have threatened to call a general strike throughout South Africa unless all its demands are conceded. The latest news, however, indicates a sign of revolt from the militant leaders on the part of a large number of men, who, it is believed, are not disposed to follow the aggressive agitators. This is not surprising, for we gather that the Government and the mine-owners have endeavoured generously to meet the grievances of the men. The recent strike originated over the working hours of five "white" miners, and developed on the questions of the reinstatement of the strikers and the recognition of the trade unions. Then the natives came out on the mistaken idea that the "whites" were striking for higher pay. It is a poor case when the lamentable loss of life and damage to property is considered. It may be that the conditions of working in the gold mines are not all that could be desired, but there was not the slightest justification for the outbreak, which, as we already pointed out, adds to the already considerable problem before the Union. The terms on which a temporary settlement was agreed to were that the New Kleinfontein strikers should be reinstated, that there should be no victimisation, that the strike-breakers should be compensated, and that the representatives of the men were at liberty to lay any other grievances before the Government for inquiry. The Government has now offered to appoint two Commissions to deal, respectively, with the grievances of the railway employees and those of other branches of labour, and Reuter stated on Monday that it was expected that the railway workers, who are State employers, would be granted political rights and that their Union would be recognised. In view of these concessions it is possible that the more sober-minded of the workers may stand firm against the attempt to bring about what would only be another period of anarchy and civil war. Meanwhile, the threat of the Workers' Federation and the secrecy as to its panic has brought about a state of pains in Johannesburg, and the danger is increased owing to the attitude of the natives, who have, naturally, been inspired to create further trouble by the example of the militants. The next forty-eight hours will be an anxious time for South Africa, and the developments there will be anxiously watched.

A REVIEW OF SPORT AT HOME.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 11.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

The Amateur Athletic Association of England held its championship meeting at Stamford Bridge, London, on Saturday, the fixture affording another example of how very international athletics now are. The events are open to the amateurs of the world, and the manner American, French, German, Swedish and Finnish cracks have supported the festival in recent years, testifies to the fact that an English championship is highly valued. Then, of course, we have had visits from over-seas Britishers from Canada, Australasia, and South Africa, and with gratifying results to all concerned. It is to the credit of the spectators that the wins of visiting athletes always gain hearty applause, a good performance being appreciated.

Saturday's meeting was chiefly noteworthy for the invasion of a strong Swedish team, and in winning 5 events to the 9 by the home athletes, the visitors did very well indeed. Three wins were in field events, E. Nilsson establishing a best for the championship in the shot put, with 47 ft. 4½ inches, and C. Gille also adding an inch on the previous best for the pole vault, his win being at 12 ft. 1 inch. C. Lind's 155 ft. 7½ inches in the hammer throw was good, but had T. R. Nicolson been able to defend his title, he might have saved this event for us. Two good runners in E. Wide and J. Zander won the half mile and one mile respectively in moderate time, due to the way the races were run. Without wishing to detract from the success of the Swedes, it is probable that both would have been beaten had A. N. L. Jackson of Oxford competed.

Two Germans in race and Mickler made a good effort in the furlong and mile respectively, each gaining third place. Mickler is a good man, but he did not run a well judged race.

TWO HOME CHAMPIONS.

Two of the Home winners showed form which is up to Olympic requirements. In W. A. Applegarth England possesses a sprinter who compares with the best amateurs the world has known. He was timed to win the 100 yards in 9 9-10 secs., but some made it faster. Later in the afternoon he won the final of the furlong in 21 3-5 secs. He had run two hundreds and two furlongs before this, and it should be remembered that the race was run on a curved track. Moreover, the heavy atmosphere must tell against the runners. On a straight track, and in light atmosphere (such as we had at Stockholm during the Olympic games), Applegarth would probably equal the world's figures of 21 1-5 secs. by B. J. Wefers. He is now 22 years of age, but is doing so much running, that one fears he will not last until the 1916 Olympic games. We have not seen the best of him yet however, his recent improvement being due to the lessons in carriage and arm action he has received from Mr. S. A. Mussibini, a member of the Athletes' Advisory Club. Next to Applegarth's running the win of G. W. Hutson in the 4 miles claimed most attention. He waited on E. Glover, the ten miles champion for 3 3-4 miles, and then shot away, running his last quarter in 60 secs. Considering the pace throughout, this was a brilliant effort indeed. The mile times were 4min. 37secs, 9min. 36secs., 14min. 43secs, and 19min. 32secs, the best ever done in the championship. can certainly improve on Shrubb's world's record of 19mins 23 2-5secs. but it would be expecting too much of him to defeat Kolehmarnen and Bouin at present, both of whom are equal to 19min. 10secs, for 4 miles.

BOUIN'S RECORD.

Mention of Bouin is a reminder that the French runner has been gaining laurels in Sweden. He made an attack on the one hour record at Stockholm last Sunday and his distance of 11 miles 142 yards completely shatters the previous best of 11 miles 1286 yards by Harry Watkins, which the ex-amateur created at Rochdale (with pacemakers) in 1899. Bouin ran his first mile in 4 min. 53 secs. and then never varied more than a few seconds in his mile times, which ranged between 5min. 3secs. and 5min. 9secs, His ten miles occupied 50 min 46 secs. (as against Shrubb's world's record of 50min. 40 3-5secs. at Glasgow in 1904) and eleven miles 55min. 54secs, a word's best. Bouin finished very strongly and the ten miles record is certainly at his mercy. In spite of this wonderful performance, the writer considers Kolehmanen of Finland to be the better man of the two.

ROWING.

The Henley Regatta did not pass without some very unfortunate incident. When New College and the German four went to the mark for the final of the stewards cup, a big race was anticipated. The visitors were soon in front, but a brilliant spirt by New at the half way stage closed the gap. The Germans then came right across the course, shutting New College in on the piles. Both crews stopped pulling, and the umpire felt bound to disqualify the Germans, though New made no protest. Most people believe it was unintential; anyway the visitors got plenty of cheers as they paddled up the course behind New. They also took the decision well, their captain telling the New captain that they were sorry they (New) were deprived of the pleasure of winning in a more satisfactory manner.

The other incident was in the decider of the Diamond Sculls. McVilly of Tasmania and E. D. Pinks of London were the finalists, the former being generally regarded as the likely winner. The visitor, who has been here since the summer of 1912, quickly went in front and drew the anger of the on lookers by giving Pinks his wash. This is not considered sporting at Henley, though the rules point a sculler to take his rival's waters. McVilly, however, "washed" his rivals left scull when less than half a length ahead. He finally won by a length but instead of the usual cheers, his success was received in silence, whilst cries of "well sculled Pinks were general. It may be recalled that F. S. Kelly, who was an Australian, gave Len Schooles his work in 1904 but the Canadian forced him back into his own course and finally won. McVilly was entered for the Wingfield Sculls (Putney to Mortlake) which represents the amateur championship, but he did not compete. There was a surprise in the preliminary heat, C. W. Wise beating E. D. Pinks so reversing the Henley result. Wise, however, had been rowed to a standstill when beating Bulter of Canada the previous day.

GOLF.

A remarkable struggle was seen in the final of the amateur championship of France on La Boulie course. When Lord Charles Hope gained an advantage of 5 holes over A. E. Lassen during the opening round, the issue appeared safe. He did not play as well in the afternoon round, however, though still up at the turn. Lassen then showed up better, whilst Hope went to pieces, so that the match was squared at the 32nd hole. The next four were halved, so that they had to play to the thirty-seventh. Lassen was then bunkered and stymied and Lord Hope getting down in 4 to his rival's 5 won a sensational match.

CRICKET.

The Oxford v. Cambridge match at Lord's this week was the usual social success, but the cricket was not great. The best batting was shown by R. V. Bardsley of Oxford, whose innings of 72 in 70 minutes was in pleasing contrast to the over-cautious methods of many other batsmen. R. B. Lagden did most to win the match for Cambridge, his innings of 78 and 45 being the highest for his side. There was some excuse for his caution, others apparently finding run getting very difficult.

Turning to the bowlers K. H. Woodroffe took 4 wickets for 25 runs during the first innings of Oxford, whilst J. H. Naumann claimed 4 for 37 in the second. B. G. Melle was the most successful of the Oxford bowlers, the South African taking 6 wickets for 70 runs during the first innings.

The defeat of Yorkshire by Northants at Leeds is the big sensation of the week. Thanks to a fine innings of 91 by Kilner, Yorkshire appeared to have the match won, only another 57 runs being required with 5wickets in hand. Thompson and Smith bowled so well, however, that the remaining batsmen could only make 36, the visitors thus winning a sensational victory. The defeat may have a bearing on the championship as Yorkshire has now been beaten twice which corresponds with the reverses to Kent, but that county is better off when it comes to percentage.

GENTLEMEN v. PLAYERS.

Although the pitch was excellent when this match opened at the Oval yesterday, the Gentlemen failed badly, save for one notable exception. Three wickets fell without a run being scored and only 28 were on the board when the seventh wicket went down. Gilbert Jessop went in at the fall of the sixth wicket and saved his side from utter failure. He hit brilliantly, and when he was the last out had scored 81 out of 111 in 70 minutes. He put ten 4's, but his best effort was an on-drive to the top of a grand stand for 6. Praise is also due to M. Falcon who went in last, with the score at 81, and carried out his bat for 18. Falcon was the hero of to-day's play, for after the Players had made 93 for 2 wickets, he was put on to bowl with the total at 100. He was soon busy and in a matter of 3 overs and 2 balls, captured 5 wickets for 8 runs. It may be added that all the Players were caught, (three by the wicket-keeper), save Hobbs, who was leg before. Falcon's brilliant bowling changed the appearance of the game, the Gentlemen holding an advantage of 8 runs on the first innings.

LAWN TENNIS.

R. B. Powell and B. P. Schwengers showed excellent form against the Belgians in the second round of the Davis Cup matches at Folkestone yesterday. The court was slow and it was thought this would suit the Canadians. They both went up to the net when possible and then accurate volleying proved a big factor. D. Bounan won the first game of the opening set against Powell, but that was about as far as he got towards final victory, the Canadian always looking a winner afterwards, the scores being 6-2, 6-1, 6-1. Watson opened well against Schwengers, leading a 3-2 but the latter then ran into form, his cross-volleying giving him the victory at 6-4, 6-1, and 6-0.

The feature of the play at Nottingham between the United States and Germany was the capital effort by O. Froelsshein. He won two sets from Mc Laughlin at 7-5 and 6-2, but the latter then struck his form and took the next three 6-4, 6-2 and 6-2. Williams also prevailed over Krenzer in the straight sets.

IN GENERAL.

Big offers have been made for matches between Bomb Billy Wells and Pat O' Keeffe, and also between the latter and Carpentier, London, being suggested as the venue.

The death of Desmond means a big loss to Lord Dunraven, the stud earnings of the stallion having been about £8,000 yearly during the last few years.

A speed of 106 1-2 miles per hour was attained by a Jauxall car at the Saltburn motor speed trial by F. H. Grubb of the Vegetarian Cycling Club in an attempt to beat the 100 miles out and home unpaced road record. He finished the task in 4 hours 43 min. 33secs., nearly ten minutes better than Leon Meredith's English record.

The 15th Hussars easily beat the 20th Hussars in the final of the inter-regimental polo tournament at Hurlingham, the scores being 12 goals to 3 in favour of the former. Another big match on Saturday was the final of the Open Cup at Ranelagh, in which Tigers beat Quidnuncs by 6 goals to 4.

CONGESTION IN CALCUTTA COLLEGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

It is understood that the Calcutta University authorities have decided, with a view to relieve the congestion in the Calcutta colleges, and obviate the difficulty of boys finding admission into them, to exempt "plucked" students from attending classes they being entitled to sit for the university examinations on having passed the college test examination and paying the usual university fees. Some of the Calcutta colleges have readily accepted the Senate's suggestion of breaking up classes into sections with a view to relieve the congestion.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Marmora" arrived in London on the afternoon of 27th instant.

BRITAIN'S POLICY IN PERSIA.

LORD CURZON'S CRITICISMS.

STATEMENT BY VISCOUNT MORLEY.

MOSLEM SENTIMENT.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF TIBET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 28.

In the House of Lords this evening Lord Curzon, in moving for papers on Persia and Tibet, contrasted the anarchy in Southern Persia with the comparative order in the North, due to the presence of 17,500 Russian troops. He questioned, however, whether the number of the latter did not exceed the requirements of law and order, did not infringe the spirit of the Anglo-Russian Convention, and was not inconsistent with the pretence of the continued independence of Persia, which we were always proclaiming. He, therefore, asked for an expression of opinion from the Government, and what efforts it was intended to make with a view to relaxing the conditions existing in Northern Persia.

He suspected that the despatch of troops to Persia was the residuum of a larger policy of protecting the trade-routes, from which the Government shrank at the last moment. He unreservedly congratulated the Government on their withdrawal. He also unreservedly opposed the despatch of an expedition to avenge the death of Captain Eckford, which would probably lead to military occupation; but, if the murder went unpunished, a terrible blow would be inflicted on British prestige. If we were not to undertake the preservation of law and order in Southern Persia ourselves, it was essential to adopt a policy which would prevent a recurrence of these tragedies by removing the cause.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Lord Curzon paid a tribute to the Swedish Gendarmery officers, but said that all such a Gendarmery could do was to safeguard a few trade-routes. What was wanted in Southern Persia was a force in the hands of a Persian Governor-General to collect revenue, patrol the country, and chastise troublesome tribes.

Turning to the question of finance, Lord Curzon said that Sir Edward Grey had described the Government's policy as one of unlimited patience. It was also one of unlimited payments. We were pouring money into a sieve. It was a stop-gap, stationary policy, and we ought to look deeper into the causes and further afield for a remedy. The Government seemed to have forgotten the political and commercial importance of the neutral zone. It was impossible to continue vindicating British rights there when convenient and repudiating British responsibilities when convenient. The Government ought to have recognised that the conditions had changed, and, as long as the neutral sphere remained a neutral sphere, they were not entitled to continue to pour out British and Indian money as they were doing.

We ought to support the authority of the Persian Government, not only in one portion of the sphere but over the whole, and assist to raise a force to restore order. We ought to pursue energetically a policy in regard to railways in the neutral sphere. We ought to recognise that the Anglo-Russian Agreement was a mistake, though he did not propose that the Government should go behind Russia's back, but should act in co-operation with Russia and adjust its policy to the facts.

He also asked for information regarding Tibet and the reported agreement between Tibet and Mongolia negotiated by M. Dorjieff.

LORD MORLEY'S REPLY.

Lord Morley denied that the conditions in Persia were materially worse than before the Anglo-Russian Agreement. He would sketch in seven propositions the Government's policy, which was as much the Opposition's policy as the Government's, and from which he did not believe that any future Government would depart. First, the maintenance, in the spirit and the letter, of the Anglo-Russian Convention. Second, the maintenance of Persia's independence and the avoidance of a partition or any approach to it, economically, administratively, or politically. Third, regard for Persia's good. Fourth, to uphold some form of constitutional Government. Fifth, to lose no chance of easing the distracted situation in which the Persian Government was, by counsel, attention, and such assistance as from time to time the Government would think it expedient to give. Sixth, to enable Persia, by money or otherwise, to restore order in the Southern roads. Seventh, to avoid entangling ourselves in a policy of adventure in Southern Persia.

BRITAIN AND MAHOMEDANS.

Lord Morley said he was inclined to add an eighth, namely, that they must beware of being forced into a position which would offend the opinion and sentiment of the Mahomedans of India.

There was at present among the Mahomedans throughout the world a feeling of soreness at the ill-fate befalling the Mahomedan communities, which might become dangerous. If that feeling in India were strengthened by any transactions of an unfriendly or apparently unfriendly character in the reconstitution of Persia though no open sedition might occur, yet by unfriendly conduct in Persia we should be silently diminishing the capital of good-will and loyalty which now happily existed among the Indian Mahomedans.

There was a considerable volume of trade going on with Persia. Reports for the March quarter showed that the roads northward of Shiraz were generally satisfactory. That day he had learned that the Southern Customs receipts for the June quarter had increased by ten thousand sterling, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1912. Success depended on the development of the Swedish gendarmery.

It was something, in view of the disturbed state of Persia, that the conditions in Fars had not deteriorated. Lord Curzon had drawn too favourable a picture of the condition of the Russian roads, for order was in no wise preserved in the whole of the North. Russia was discussing the question of a railway between Batoum and Teheran perfectly amicably. At present there was no desire for a line beyond Teheran.

Regarding the suggestion to abolish the neutral zone leaving Persia in independence there, all he had to say was that Britain and Russia were working in complete accord, and no change in the status of the zone was being discussed.

CHINA AND TIBET.

Lord Morley reviewed the relations between China and Tibet during the past two years. He was glad to state that the proclamation making Tibet a Chinese province, to which His Majesty's Government had specially demurred, was now withdrawn. China had accepted the principle that she was to have no right of active intervention in the internal administration of Tibet. But many points were still open. There was going to be a conference, under our auspices, in which China and Tibet would be protagonists. We would be the honest broker, but any honest broker, with such interests as ours, would keep his eyes open. In fact, it would be a tripartite conference. We should be parties to the negotiations as they proceeded, and to the convention which they hoped would result.

The last thing Britain desired was to interfere with the internal affairs of Tibet. Our political interests there were confined to the maintenance of the friendly relations with our neighbour, and peace and security on the frontier. Russia had been fully informed of our actions and intentions in all these transactions, and had entirely approved them. The Conference would meet in Simla in three weeks' time.

A BAD BARGAIN.

Lord Lansdowne said that the situation in Persia was depressing and humiliating. He had never opposed the Anglo-Russian Convention in principle, but he believed that it was a very bad bargain. He accepted Lord Morley's bases of our policy in Persia, but said they were as inconsistent with the policy of indifference as with a policy of partition. Nothing could be worse than a policy of adventure, but a policy of drift was as bad. Commercial railways were the best means of setting Persia on her feet, but as regards the Trans-Persian railway, he hoped the Government would insist on the conditions rendering it as innocuous as possible from a strategic point of view.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

Lord Crewe said there were signs of improvement in South Persia, which forbade one altogether to despair of the future. Britain and Russia, alike, recognised the need for the advance of four to six millions sterling; but there was no immediate prospect of such an advance. There had been no progress recently with the Trans-Persian railway project. It yet remained to be proved, whether the scheme could be regarded as a paying commercial proposition for which money could be raised publicly, for there had never been a serious question of a Government guarantee. Nothing fresh had happened beyond the proposition for making a track to Teheran, which was entirely a matter for Russia. We were no more committed to this than we were to anything which could be described as a Trans-Persian railway. He agreed that the best hope for Persia would be the construction of commercial lines.

Dealing with an allusion by Lord Curzon to Turkey's troublesome claims to authority and suzerainty over certain parts of the Gulf, Lord Crewe said he was glad to say there was every prospect of a satisfactory agreement, Turkey showing a disposition to meet us in a friendly spirit as regards all places in Gulf. With regard to the reported agreement between Tibet and Mongolia, Lord Crewe did not know what M. Dorjieff had done, but we had been categorically informed that he had no kind of commission from the Dalai Lama, and no permission to conduct a mission or enter into any kind of agreement with Mongolia.

MARCONI PATENTS IN EAST AFRICA.

DIVISION OF ROYALTIES.

LONDON, July 29.

The Postmaster-General announces that in consideration of the concession with regard to the great station in East Africa, where the Marconi Company's patents are not protected, the Company has agreed to his proposals for a division of all royalties in a manner favourable to the Government.

PRISONERS IN MEXICO.

RELEASE AGREED TO.

MEXICO CITY, July 29.

President Huerta has acceded to the demands of the United States, and has promised the prosecution of the soldiers who were responsible for the shooting of Mr. Dixon; and further will release Mr. Bissell and Mr. Macdonald.

PRISON STORMED.

300 SUFFRAGETTES ATTACK HOLLOWAY GAOL.

LONDON, July 29.

Three hundred East End Suffragettes attacked Holloway Prison late last night, demanding the release of Miss Kenney, who was re-arrested yesterday.

HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION.

GENOA, July 28.

Doctor de Filippi, the Himalayan explorer, has left for Bombay, where the members of the new expedition will concentrate, and materials will be gathered together.

Home Sporting news will be found on Page 8.

RAND UNREST.

STATE OF PANIC IN JOHANNESBURG.

ANXIETY AS TO POSSIBILITY OF GENERAL STRIKE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

JOHANNESBURG, July 28.

While the Workers' Federation have declared their resolve to carry out a general strike, they intimate that they will keep the date secret. It is believed in some quarters that a large number of men, specially railwaymen, are not disposed to follow the militant leaders.

LATER.

There is a huge demand here for food supplies. Householders are laying in large stocks owing to the fear that communications will be cut in the event of a strike. Trade otherwise is stagnant. Merchants are cabling to their suppliers to cancel shipments of goods. The uncertainty as to the date when the strike will be declared is making the public "panicky." It is expected that matters will be brought to head in the next forty-eight hours.

A new element is the native danger, which is shown to exist by the discovery of seditious literature in the native tongue, referring to the trouble breaking out among the "white tribes."

EX-M.P. AS CO-RESPONDENT.

LONDON, July 28.

Mr. Carr-Gomm, M. P., has been granted a divorce, Mr. Crawshay-Williams, the late Member for Leicester, being the co-respondent.

AUSTRIAN ARMY TO BE INCREASED.

VIENNA, July 29.

In consequence of the changes in the strategical conditions in South-Eastern Europe, the Austro-Hungarian army is to be considerably increased.

THE NEW DELHI.

VICEROY SATISFIED WITH PROGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 29.

A Delhi correspondent states that the Viceroy was much pleased with the signs, when he was at Delhi last week, of the preliminary work done on the southern site and the general progress made in preparing the plans. It is understood, as regards the new cantonment project that the estimate is being prepared and building operations will begin in October. The lines for the Indian infantry will probably first be taken in hand as it is desired to secure the evacuation of the unhealthy barracks at Daryaganj as soon as possible. The cavalry lines to the north-west of the ridge are also in bad repair, and it is not considered advisable to spend much money upon them. In view of the transfer of troops to the new cantonment within the next two years the Military Works Department will undertake the building of British barracks and Indians at the same time, but new roads lines are to be made to give communications into the cantonment area to the west of the southern ridge.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

QUESTION OF AFFILIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, July 29.

The Moslem University Foundation Committee held a general meeting at Aligarh, concerning the power of affiliation and would not agree to the power given to the Viceroy as Chancellor of the University to be vested in him as Governor-General in Council. The Committee decided to send a deputation to the Viceroy. There was unanimity on the question of having a university, and have sanctioned the interest of the university fund to be expended for the furtherance of the university scheme by increasing the staff of the college and enlarging the building and sending promising young members to England to be of use as professors in the University.

RAIN IN KARACHI.

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO GRAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, July 29.

It rained in Karachi all last night, and has been raining all to-day. This is almost a calamity in the height of the grain export season. During the last downpour, three export firms are stated to have sustained damage to their goods by exposure to rain to the total amount of about four lakhs of rupees. The damage in the present downpour is unknown. This affords a strong argument for the introdution of grain elevators.

"FRIENDS OF INDIA."

RECENT DESIGNS ON SIR LOUIS DANE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, July 29.

Referring to the alleged attempt to bomb Sir Louis Dane, the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—"The story published in Karachi a few days ago was substantially correct. The operations "of the Friends of India," irreconciliables resident in France, are carefully watched by the French police, and, if the latter thought fit to warn Sir Louis Dane, we may be sure that the apprehensions entertained were well founded."

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

ALLIES CUT OFF SOFIA.

FEAR OF FAMINE IN THE CAPITAL.

POWERS AND THE TURKISH PBOBLEM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 29.

Greek, Servian, and Rumanian armies have cut all the railways around Sofia.

The Bulgarian troops are concentrated in the capital, where the inhabitants are threatened with famine.

The Bulgarians have asked the Rumanians to consent to open the Varna line so that they may obtain provisions. It is expected that Rumania will acquiesce.

POWERS UNABLE TO AGREE.

INTERESTING STATEMENT FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 29.

The Embassies have exchanged views on the subject of the Turkish advance, and it is understood that the original plan of collective representation to the Porte has been abandoned owing to the inability of the Powers to agree upon the wording of the joint Note. The Ambassadors will separately urge the Porte to withdraw within the Enos-Midia line.

Replying to a friendly warning from the King of Rumania, the Sultan repeated the recent arguments contained in the Note to the Powers in favour of the frontier following the River Maritza.

Special excursion trains will be run to Adrianople on Thursday to enable all those wishing to do so to perform their Friday devotions in the Selimieh Mosque.

RUMANIA'S DEMAND.

BUKHAREST, July 29.

It is officially stated that the Rumanian advance guard has halted east of Sofia, close to the city. It is understood that Rumania has demanded the demolition of the forts at Rustchuk and Shumla.

RESENTMENT OF MOSLEMS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

At a meeting of Mahomedans held yesterday under the presidency of Dewan Nasiruddin Ahmed, a unanimous resolution was passed expressing resentment at the European Powers attempting to fetter Turkish liberty and their action at this critical juncture in the Balkan situation in raising the question of a defunct treaty already disregarded by the Allies. The meeting also put on record its strong disapproval of the indiscreet excitability over the Turkish triumph displayed by Mr. Asquith in his latest pronouncement which the Mussalmans consider curiously not in keeping with the due conception of the responsibility of the Empire and the circumspection associated with British statesmanship.

EUROPEAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

APPEAL TO BOMBAY RESIDENTS.

Mr. H. D. Ash, honorary secretary of the European Defence Association, sends us a copy of a circular which is being issued to the European Community of Bombay with the object of enlarging the membership of the Association. It might be stated that in addition to several questions of far-reaching importance now being taken up with the Government, with a view to the ultimate benefit of the European Community, the following questions engaging the attention of the Association will perhaps better serve to show the immediate utility of such an organization.

(1) The Bombay Branch of the Association has recently addressed a letter to the Government of Bombay requesting that the name of a member of this Association may be submitted to serve on the Advisory Committee of St. George's Hospital now being formed.

(2) The Association is now addressing the Government of India on a question vital to the interests of Europeans regarding the cadre of the Indian Medical Service.

(3) The Association has addressed the Government of Bengal on the subject of the Bhowanipore Lunatic Asylum, and action is now being taken to investigate the conditions relating to the care of European lunatics in this Presidency.

From these examples it will be seen that the policy of the Association is essentially an active one, and that any question affecting the interests of non-official Europeans in this country will be energetically investigated, and, where necessary, brought to the notice of the authorities concerned.

MURDERERS SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, July 29.

Mr. Austin Rendall, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, yesterday sentenced two cousins, Turia and Raghbarva, cultivators, to death for murdering one Pooran and the attempted murder of Pooran's wife and daughter, the alleged motive for crime being that Pooran had displaced Turia from the cultivation of half of a field, which Turia had held at a very cheap rental for a number of years.

A meeting was held at Jetalsar on Sunday, when Mr Iyer, the Traffic Superintendent of the Gondal Porbander Railway, was presented with an address in a beautiful silver casket on his severing his connection with the railway to take up the appointment of the Traffic Superintendent on Bhownagar State Railway.

A proposal is under consideration to make four year the usual term for military reliefs in India thus ensuring a coherent training of the brigades.

CHINESE REBELS.

FEARS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

SHELLS DISCHARGED IN SHANGHAI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 29.

After two quiet nights, firing was resumed on Monday evening, shells flying over the foreign settlement. One burst in the gardens, and a boy, who was listening to the band, was injured.

It is expected that the cruisers will bombard the Woosung forts to-day.

PRECAUTIONS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

HONG KONG, July 29.

The Consuls have instructed the British river steamers at Canton to be in readiness to embark women and children in case of emergency.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I desire to inform the European and Anglo-Indian Communities, for the advancement of whose communal interests this League has been established, that owing to the increase of work we have recently been called upon to cope with, we have decided to open our offices at Wheeler's Buildings, 218, Hornby Road (above Singers Ltd.).

We are also establishing our Employment Bureau in order to secure for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, suitable employment, and we earnestly appeal to all business-houses to patronise us. The greatest care will be exercised by my council in selecting suitable candidates, so that employers may remain confident, that their interests will be zealously guarded. From 11-30 a. m. Friday, the 1st August our employment register will be opened, and we will be glad to register the names of all Europeans and Anglo Indians (ladies and gentlemen) who are in need of employment, or who desire to better their present prospects.

Until further orders, the Honorary Secretary will attend daily from 11-30 a. m. to about 6. p. m. to interview callers. The number of our telephone is 1133.

The League has already, as announced in your columns on the 18th instant, achieved a considerable amount of success, during its short existence, and we can justly claim to have secured several valuable concessions for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, which were, prior to our establishment 1909, denied us.

That the League is an institution recognised in the highest official circles in India and Burma may be evinced from the fact, that the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Abbott, our President-in-Chief, has been chosen as the representative of the Domiciled Communities on the Imperial Legislative Council.

We are now entering upon a wider field of action in the interest of our people, and we earnestly appeal to all ladies and gentlemen to come forward and support us. So that even the poorer classes be not debarred from membership (which is strictly confined to Europeans and persons of European descent) we have arranged that our rates of subscription will range from annas four per mensem to Rs. 100 in one lumpsum in the case of life members.

It may occasion no little surprise to many of your readers to learn that persons *born* in India, whether *pure* Europeans or otherwise, are debarred by reason of their birth from appointments in the Imperial grades of the Public Services. But nevertheless the fact remains. Surely it is no sin to be born in India? Yet we can only by concerted action ever hope to have this unjust and highly objectionable clause removed from the conditions of service in British India. It will thus be seen that it is absolutely essential for every European, and Anglo-Indian, without further hesitation to join this movement, which is striving vigorously (and so far not unsuccessfully) for the advancement of their communal interests. Any person desiring further information, will be gladly received by the undersigned.—Yours, etc.,

E. PEREIVAL BAKER,
Hon. Secty.

KOTTAYAM TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 28.

The case against Mrs. Stephens and Swyny, in connection with the murder of Buckingham Stephens, was posted for yesterday at Kottayam, but has been adjourned *sine die* owing to the supplementary charge-sheet relating to the third accused Vareeth, Swyny's servant not having been filed by the police. None of the accused was produced in Court yesterday.

A FATAL FALL.

Gungaram Vithu, a constable attached to the Mahar Bawri Police Station, did at the Sir J. J. Hospital on Monday night as a result of injuries received by a fall from a height of fifty feet.

On Wednesday last at about 6 p. m. the deceased constable was chasing a cat on the second floor of the police station. The cat went and sat on a ledge beyond his reach. He thereupon picked up a stick and stood on the ledge on the other side of the railing and supported himself by holding the knob of an ornamental stone pillar. He then stretched his body forward so as to strike the cat. The knob of the pillar however came off and he was precipitated to the ground fifty feet below.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body and the jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by an accidental fall.

Sir Henry Macmahon, Foreign Secretary, has been paying a short visit to Bhopal.

The survey party in Abhor country is still keeping the field, though it is likely to be withdrawn next month owing to the rains.

News from Peshawar says that no further fighting has occurred at Dir, and the Chakdarrah-Chitral road is open to traffic as usual.

DROWNED AT SEA.

TRAGIC DEATH OF BOMBAY RESIDENT.

STEAMER'S FUTILE EFFORTS AT RESCUE.

News has been received locally of a fatal accident that befell Mr. Claude Haines, of the Eastern Telegraph Company, Bombay, while on the voyage to England by the Natal Line steamer "Umtali." According to the report of the Captain, which has been communicated to the agents in Bombay, the "Umtali" encountered heavy weather on the 20th instant, and Mr. Haines was precipitated into the sea by a lurch of the vessel. Life-buoys were thrown out and the ship was put about, but no trace of the unfortunate passenger could be found. At the time of the accident, the vessel was approaching Aden.

The news of the fatal mishap, under such painful circumstances, has been received locally with feelings of genuine regret, especially in sporting circles among whom Mr. Haines had been very popular. He took an active interest in sport, particularly in Rugby football, was a member of the Bombay Gymkhana, and was included in the team sent by the latter to Madras two years ago.

The deceased gentleman was only 33 years old, and was the second son of Dr. Haines of Bristol. When only 18 years of age he joined the service of the Eastern Telegraph Company and served at Vigo, Zanzibar and St. Vincent before coming to Bombay two years ago.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

TWO VACANCIES IN GENERAL LIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 29.

The following Press Communique has been issued:—

A competitive examination for the selection of probationers for two vacancies in the general list of the Indian Finance Department will be held at Calcutta during the second half of December 1913. Only nominated candidates may appear at the examination, all particulars regarding which will be found in the Finance Department Resolution No 281 dated the 17th January, 1911, published on pages 42-44 of part 1 of the "Gazette of India" dated the 21st January, 1911, or can be ascertained from the Local Governments and Director of Public Instruction.

CALCUTTA BURGLARIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 29

Burglaries in the European quarter of the city are again on the increase. The Police have not yet been able to arrest the culprit in the cases in which a High Court Judge and a Presidency Magistrate were the victims. The following are some of the recent cases which are engaging the attention of the police: Captain R.E. Lloyd, S.M.S., was robbed of a chronometer; Mr. T. H. Letbridge lost a gold watch, chain, and spectacles, Mr. R. S. Malcolm was robbed of a revolver and Mr Glen was mulcted of a silver cigarette case and Rs 20.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

DISPUTE LEADS TO CIVIL SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

The latest development in the Calcutta University lectureship affair is the refusal of permission to Mr. Rasul to resume his lectures from July 26 last, for which he applied to the Senate. Mr. Rasul will now bring a suit against the University and the Secretary of State, and he has assessed the damages at Rs. 50,000.

SUIT AGAINST CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS CO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Mr. Gupta, Additional Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, delivered judgment in the case in which Dr. S. N. Bannerjee claimed Rs. 310 from the Calcutta Tramways Company, Limited, as damages to his brougham by a collision with a tram car. Furious driving was alleged against the Tramways Company. In giving judgment in favour of the doctor for the amount claimed the Judge said that the plaintiff had assessed the damages in the loss of business and mental and physical pain at Rs. 200. So far as the claim was concerned the Judge marvelled at the doctor's moderation, especially after the hearing of the evidence.

SOUTH AFRICAN IMMIGRATION BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 29.

Telegrams have been sent to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India by the Madras Provincial Committee, respectfully praying them to advise the withholding of the royal assent to the South African Immigration Bill, as its provisions were unjust and had created widespread discontent and dismay in India.

RECENT CYCLONE AT DIAMOND HARBOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Further details of the recent cyclone at Diamond Harbour have reached Calcutta. At one time, a tidal wave threatened to devastate the town, washing away a portion of the bund. Hundreds of country boats have been wrecked and innumerable huts washed away. The authorities apprehending that the whole town would be swept away, have issued orders to release under-trial prisoners.

BOMBAY BUDGET DEBATE.

NEED FOR DEVELOPING THE COUNTRY.

DIFFICULTY OF FUNDS.

GOVERNOR AND THE MONSOON.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF CHILDREN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 29.

To-day there was little of interest in the concluding stages of the Budget debate this morning at the second day's sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council in the Council Hall. It was notable, however, that the Governor in a short speech at the close of the debate again laid stress on the desirability of a strict observance by the members of the rules of procedure, and when in the afternoon Sir Pherozeshah Mehta queried whether a portion of one of the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill's speeches was in order, His Excellency did not hesitate to indicate that the third member of Council was seeking an undue measure of indulgence. This was a little incident which was received with smiles on the Government dais as well as on the floor of the hall.

Another interesting reference was that in which the Governor humorously repudiated the suggestion that he had some sort of influence over the monsoon, though he hoped it would continue.

An important portion of the day's proceeding was Mr. Sharp's description of the scheme now before the Government for the medical inspection of children in secondary schools, and the remarks of Mr. Claude Hill, who pointed out that it was a very progressive step in a country such as India and indicated that the Government intend to adopt a proposal which however, will have to be submitted to the Secretary of State.

Lady Willingdon, who had listened to the proceedings for a little while at the opening of the Council on the first day, was again present in the gallery till late in the afternoon and, after the Council had risen, chatted with some members in the entrance hall.

Continuing the debate on the Budget, the Hon. Mr. Sheppard referred to the improvements in communications in the southern division providing for a bridge in the Belgaum district, which would span only the unbridged river on the whole road between Poona and Bangalore. They were also supplying funds for a much-needed causeway in the Belgaum district, and a bridge in the Bijapur district, which would span the gap which in the rainy season separated Bijapur district into two parts and caused great inconvenience.

He mentioned other works which were to be undertaken, and thanked the Government for its generosity to the southern division.

The same remarks apply to the subject of sanitation. The speeches of the hon. members for Dharwar would suggest that the Government had done nothing for sanitation in the division. There was, however, hardly any town of importance in the division, which had not received a substantial grant from the Government for any urgent sanitary measure, and similar grants to these were made in the present Budget.

He regretted that the Government had not been able to make provision for a Carnatic college. The students in the division, particularly the Brahmans, who desired a college education, found it increasingly difficult to obtain admission to other colleges of the presidency. The Hon. Mr. Rodde and Mr. Belvi had been busy endeavouring to raise funds, but the total result of their efforts had been a sum of Rs. 13,000. Recently, however, the Lingayet community had been aroused, and he was glad to say he had received a telegram stating that that community was prepared to guarantee a lakh of rupees.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta complained of the twenty minutes' limit placed on speeches on the Budget, pointing out that this was the only opportunity which the members had of discussing the general financial policy, and asked that there might be a return to the license of pre-reform days.

He complained of the slowness of progress in the provision of primary schools. In 1911-12, 312 new schools were provided, and in 1912-13, 387. There ought, however, to be a regular programme of extension, amounting to no less than 500 schools a year. He spoke of the unsatisfactory condition of the secondary schools, and said it would be impossible to improve these to the required extent until the Government was prepared to follow the German system by raising the status, emoluments and the privileges of the teachers.

He next complained that the education of the subjects of the B. A. course had a tendency to deteriorate rather than to raise the status of the degree. He congratulated the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill on the wise manner in which he had dealt with the question of moral teaching in his recent resolution. He wisely recognised that direct moral instruction was not to be given in the manner which he had advocated. The whole of the resolution came to this, that the teacher might give moral instruction for ten minutes once a week. He congratulated the Government on having realised that it was necessary to treat the subject in this careful and cautious manner.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani advocated the granting of larger sums for sanitation, and asked for an increase of the salaries of the subordinate judges.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpe spoke on the collection of the income tax in Poona. He said the proceeds of the collection in Poona had risen by six per cent., and the reason assigned for this was the more accurate assessment of the income tax. The assessment had given rise to a considerable amount of discontent, although it was quite true that in some cases people, who had escaped the tax, were now correctly

assessed. In other cases, undue stringency had been used.

Mr. Paranjpe added that it was stated the Government were going to start a school on the lines of the big English Public Schools. He asked that no steps should be taken until more information had been supplied to the Council. Before expenditure was incurred, the members were entitled to know what it was that the Government proposed to do to provide education.

SIR RICHARD LAMB IN REPLY.

After a brief speech by the Hon. Mr. Bheergri, who described the grievances of the Sind zemindari, Sir Richard Lamb rose to reply on the debate. He expressed his appreciation of the recognition of many members of the fulness and accuracy of the figures in the Budget. This was a deserved compliment to the Finance Secretary and his Department. The remarks made in the debate on the Budget had become an established custom, totally irrelevant to the subject under discussion. The present rules intended that the debate at this stage, when the Budget had been approved and could not be altered, should be confined to points connected with the Budget itself. It was intended, when the present rules come into force, that the old omnibus discussion on the general administration of the Government should be discontinued, and he thought it would be a good day for the Council when the rules of procedure were followed in the manner which the rules intended. He indicated at some length what these were.

NEED OF SANITATION.

Referring to the points which had been raised in the debate, he said it was very desirable that villages should reach a high degree of sanitation, but, as usual, the principal difficulty was financial. It was suggested that one-sixth of the local funds should be applied to expenditure on sanitary measures. This was quite impracticable, in view of the present state of the local funds. They should all remember that in this matter it was necessary for the Government to lead and not to drive. Ideas of cleanliness among the rural population should be developed, if possible ; but it would be quite impracticable to compel the villagers to observe sanitary habits according to western ideas.

He expressed pleasure that a member of Council, the Hon. Mr. Kamat, should show interest in some subject other than education and sanitation, *viz.*, in the agricultural department; and he hoped it might be possible to do something in the direction indicated by his suggestions last year.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. Orr, regarding the provision for compensation for lands taken up at Parel from the Improvement Trust, he said the amount payable for the buildings would be adjusted by valuation. However, it was doubtful whether the value of the buildings at the time when the Government took them over was not exceeded by the amount which the Government had spent on them since.

He informed Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola that the establishment charges in regard to the Prince of Wales Museum had been reduced to 7 1-2 per cent. and in regard to the Carnatic College he said the announcement made by the Hon. Mr. Sheppard made the prospects more hopeful and the foundation of the College was beginning to loom in sight.

LORD WILLINGDON'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Governor said he understood it was the custom for the president to say a few words at the conclusion of the debate on the Budget. Frankly, he thought he should be wasting their time if he added one word to the very full answer to the debate which had been made by the Finance Member. Further, he was not a member of the Government trying to bolster up an unpopular Budget against the criticism of the Council, but his duty was to reiterate his thanks, which his hon. friend had already referred to, for the congratulations they had received on this very satisfactory statement. The first debate to which he had listened had been full of interest. From many of the suggestions given by the hon. members, and which should be very carefully considered, he (the president) had an idea, and he was glad his hon. colleague agreed with him, that he had given considerable latitude to the members in the way in which they delivered their speeches.

TIME-LIMIT FOR DISCUSSIONS.

He understood that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta desired that on this particular day, there should be a general discussion without a time-limit. Over the whole area of the Administration of the Government, this opened up a vista to his mind which was of rather an alarming character, but it should have due consideration at the hands of the Government. Although he spoke with great diffidence he understood that the regulations of the Legislative Council had been altered during the last few years, and not only was a Finance Committee appointed to go into the whole matter of the Budget before it came up for discussion, but, further by moving a resolution the hon. members could bring up and discuss any matter which is desired. In the discussion on the particular subject, the speeches should be confined to the particular ground of the debate. Other subjects might be raised by resolutions which showed prudence in very interesting debates.

NEEDS OF THE COUNTRY.

He had noticed that more money was needed in various parts of the country for sanitation, education, agriculture, roads and bridges. The Government was fully aware of the necessity of expenditure, and the Government were also aware that, in rapidly developing the country, it was certain that the extreme demand was probably not altogether equalled by the supply.

He did not know whether they remembered, as he remembered, the opening remarks of his hon. colleagues. He had suggested that he (the Governor) had some sort of influence over the monsoon. He did not himself feel sure of the power of that influence, but certainly he hoped it would continue. In that case, he trusted that the supply of funds might be equal to the demand, that in future they might have exceedingly satisfactory years, and that extremely useful work might be done by every department of the Government.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

PRINCESS OF WALES MUSEUM ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill introduced the Prince of Wales Museum Act, (Amendment Act) to enable the Corporation to round off the dangerous corner near the museum site. This was carried through all its stages and passed.

BOMBAY MUUNICIPAL ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Pattani moved the second reading of the Bombay Municipal Act (Amendment Act) and the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji withdrew his amendment relating to the closing of wells.

The Hon. Mr. Orr welcomed this bill as evidencing the awakening of the sanitary conscience of Bombay. The Bill was mainly directed to strengthen the hands of the municipal executive in eliminating the breeding places of mosquitoes and the prevention of others coming into existence. All his efforts, however, would be wasted if the Municipality did not seal up its storm water drains directly the rains are over, and also if householders did not destroy and obviate the breeding places in their houses. He hoped that similar provisions might presently be inserted in the District Act, so that the campaign against mosquitoes might be undertaken in all the towns where malaria was rife.

The Act was passed through the remaining stages.

GUJARAT TALUKDARS' BILL.

Sir Richard Lamb moved that the Gujarat Talukdars Bill be postponed until the cold weather meeting, pending consideration by the Government of India. He moved also that the Bill be recommitted to the Select Committee which could consider the recommendations of the Government of India and also other amendments which had been proposed. He added that he wished to make an explanation. A deputation wished to see him regarding the Bill, and the day and time were fixed, but, unfortunately, the envelope containing the intimation of this only bore the person's name and not the address. Accordingly the deputation did not attend, the letter having been returned through the Dead Letter Office. Another appointment was then made. This unfortunately, he (the speaker) forgot to enter in his engagements, and on the second occasion it was he who failed to attend. Since then, he said, he had received the deputation. He wished to express regret that the deputation should have been put to the inconvenience of remaining in Bombay longer than was necessary.

The Council agreed to the proposals.

RESOLUTIONS.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas moved a resolution in favour of the medical inspection of school children.

The Hon. Mr. Sharp outlined the scheme which, he said, he had prepared and which was already before the Goverment. He had been advised by the Surgeon-General that the officers for such work would require a special training, especially with reference to the examination of the eyes and detection of signs of tuberculous disease. Special medical officers should be employed for the purpose, and he calculated that one officer could examine 7,000 boys in a year. His proposal was that five officers should be appointed,—one for the City of Bombay, one for each of the three divisions and one for Sind. An examination would be made once a year among the boys for Government and aided secondary schools. A primary schools scheme would become much too large and expensive—each officer would have from 7,000 to 9,000 boys to examine, and would thus, he feared, have a little more than he could do ; but in the early stages of experiment, the officers would have to do as much as they found possible. The cost would be Rs. 52,000 rising to Rs 70,000. The scheme must thus have this sanction of the Secretary of State, and so, if approved by the Government it could not be circulated without some delay. The total number of children provided for was forty thousand, and he hoped that the hon. members would agree that this was sufficient to start with as an experiment. The Municipalities had the power to do similar work if they chose, and in fact in the southern division and in Sind, where the numbers of children where smaller inspection would be extended to the municipal schools.

Mr. Sharp concluded by saying that the inspection of girls must be deferred until the present experiment with boys had established itself.

The Hon. Surgeon-General Stevenson said the scheme would mean, for the children, among other benefits, the obviating of the risk of infection and for the Government supply of statistics with regard to the evidence of certain classes of disease which were badly needed. He was inclined to be afraid that the parents might resent inspection and that the school attendance might be affected.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta expressed pleasure at this thoughtful and careful scheme.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill suggested to Mr. Lallubhai an addition to his resolution so as to read as follows: "That this Council recommends that as soon as possible, and to such extent as may be found to be practicable, provision be made for the medical inspection of children immediately before or at the time of or as soon as possible after admission to a Government or municipal school at least in places where Government medical officers are available, and subsequently on such other occasions as the Governor-in-Council may direct, and that arrangements be made for attending to the health and physical condition of children educated in such schools."

Mr. Hill remarked that the Government was taking a step which, in proportion to the developments in England and Europe, was very many years ahead of anything which had been done in any other country similarly situated. He thought it was easy to attach too much force to possible objections by people, and agreed that, for practical purposes, they could not be neglected. He would like to point out, however, that while this motion of Mr. Lallubhai happened to be in consonance with the educational policy of the country they were frequently asked by resolution to take measures which were entirely in disaccord with that policy, and it was not a good thing that the Council should be asked to decide such questions hurriedly and be involved in the risk of a mistake.

Mr. Hill was speaking by way of illustration of two resolutions which had not yet been moved, when Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, with great respect, asked if the hon. members were in order.

The Governor : I understood the hon. member to say he wished to refer to these resolutions briefly and then to return to the original subject which I hope he will very shortly do.

Mr. Hill briefly concluded his speech, saying that some proposals which were made could not safely be discussed without reviewing the whole of the educational policy.

The motion by the Hon. Mr. Upasani, asking for the introduction of the first three English vernacular standards in higher vernacular schools was withdrawn.

QUESTION OF RELEASED PRISONERS.

The resolution by the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy that the suggestion contained in a recent report of the committee on Released Prisoners Aid Societies be put into effect was carried, the Hon. Mr. Hill remarking that it was desirable and organisations with the same object would be established in Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. It was suggested, in the course of discussion that a public meeting be held in Bombay for the formation of a Presidency Society.

The Council here adjourned until to-day.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th July.

NOTICES.

Communication with Ahwaz and Mohammerah now established. Schouschter and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Ahwaz" till further notice (24-7-13).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Saloniks, Lemnos, Flolina, Vodena, Servia, Kozana, Elassona, re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to Internal Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Koussouka, Krativa, Kitcheko, Vizes (Keoprulu), Buchitron, Potolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-5-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohulla, Chihua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Maceira (2-5-13).

Communications with Mexican States of Chihuhua for Cayenne are sent by the southern routes via Salinas (29-4-13).

Telegrams for islands of Metelin, Thasos Samothrace, Samos, Imbros, Ikrie, Pasra may be accepted at the same rates as in the case of Islands of Greece. Telegrams are despatched by best means with delay (2 6-13).

Cable between Jamaica and Colon interrupted (11-6-13).

Telegrams for Azilla are subject to long delay and should be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-13).

Islands of Chio and Mate'in are now connected by cable and opened to international service. Rates same as for Greek Islands. (24-5-13).

Telegrams for Salonika can no longer be sent via Servian territory. (17-7-13).

Private telegrams in code and cipher for Roumania are prohibited. (This applies only to Telegrams for Offices in Roumania. (12-7-13)

Prohibition of Cipher or code language applies only to private messages destined for or transiting Bulgaria except telegrams exchanged between diplomatic legations (26-7 13).

Exchange of telegrams with Bulgarian office at Saloniks is suspended. (9-7-13).

Bhamo route to China restored (23-7-13).

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

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Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS.

HULL, ENGLAND.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SHORT CAUSES.

At the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, disposed of the following short causes :—

COMMISSION CLAIM.

In the suit filed by Hirji Jetha and Co., against Lalji Ramji and another, Mr. Bhandarker appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and asked for a decree for Rs. 4,086.

Padamsi Pasvir, one of the partners of the plaintiffs' firm, in his evidence stated that the defendants were cotton-brokers. In January, 1905, they employed the plaintiffs as commission agents. The defendants in turn were employed as the plaintiffs' agent at Dhulia. The witness said that the defendants were employed in Bombay to buy and sell cotton. They agreed to pay each other commission on goods. The accounts were made up, and Rs. 4,086 was due to the defendants.

His lordship passed a decree as asked for with interest and costs.

CLAIM ON HOONDIES.

Nazir Ali Samsoodin sued Karimbux Sodagar on two hoondies in respect of goods sold.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, who appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, stated that the plaintiff carried on business as a hardware-merchant. From time to time he used to send goods to the defendant. He also sent with the railway receipt a hoondi. In May 1912, the plaintiff sent goods to the value of Rs.333, and the defendant accepted the hoondi in respect of that amount. The hoondies became due on August 10, 1912. The plaintiff did not receive those amounts. The defendant also sent him some goods for sale, but the goods were not sold, and the plaintiff incurred some expense in storing the same. The plaintiff now claimed Rs. 2,100.

His lordship, after recording the evidence of the plaintiff, passed a decree as prayed for with interest and costs.

SUIT ON A MORTGAGE.

Nowroji Hormusji sued Nandoobai, a widow and three others on a mortgage.

Mr. Mulla appeared for the plaintiff, while the third defendant was represented by Mr. Desai, and the fourth by Mr. Mirza.

Mr. Mulla stated that the suit was on a mortgage. The first two defendants were mortgagors. The plaintiff was a first mortgagee on one property, and the second mortgagee on the second property. The third defendant was a mortgagee on a third property, and the fourth was also a mortgagee on another property. The third defendant sold the mortgaged property, and the money realised was less than the mortgaged sum. Counsel stated that the plaintiff had no objection if the third defendant was discharged.

The Court ordered that the third defendant should be discharged.

Mr. Mulla further said that the property at the Ferguson Road was mortgaged to the fourth defendant, and his client had got the second mortgage ; the plaintiff claimed Rs. 7,000.

The Court granted a mortgaged decree in favour of the plaintiff, and a mortgaged decree for Rs. 13,000, with interest and costs, was granted to the fourth defendant.

MORTGAGE DECREE.

In the suit filed by Mr. Phiroze Cursetji Sethna against Ruttonji Dosabhoy Karani, Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff.

Counsel stated that the defendant mortgaged three estates to the plaintiff for Rs. 29,154.

The defendant appeared in person, and admitted the amount claimed.

The Court passed a mortgage decree for the amount claimed.

COMMISSION AGENCY DISPUTE.

Mr. Dadachanji appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, Govind Bhanji, a firm, and asked for a decree for Rs. 3,388 against Damodar Cursondas,

Counsel said that the defendant had wired to his client stating that he would pay the amount in a month. When the suit came before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the defendant raised an objection to the account, and asked for a postponement as he intended putting in his written statement ; but he had not done so. The suit was for the commission agency account.

After recording the evidence, the Court passed a decree with interest and costs as asked for.

SEQUEL TO A BETROTHAL.

Khimji Vasunji and his son sued Mulji Khimji, his daughter and one Charandas Chaturbhuj.

Mr. Jardine appeared for the plaintiff, the Hon the Advocate-General for the first defendant, and Mr. Rangneker for the third defendant.

It was stated that the first plaintiff arranged a marriage of his son, the second plaintiff, with the second defendant who was a daughter of the first defendant. At the time of bethrothal the plaintiff presented ornaments and clothes to the value of Rs. 2,500 to the girl ; and deposited Rs. 3,000 in her name with the third defendant. Afterwards the betrothal was cancelled, and the girl's wedding was settled in Calcutta. The plaintiff, therefore, sued to recover the presents he had given the girl, and Rs. 3,000 in cash.

Mr. Jardine stated that his client had received the ornaments and some clothes. The third defendant was also willing to deposit the sum claimed.

The court, after recording evidence, passed a decree with costs as prayed for. No order was granted in regard to the third defendant.

SUIT FOR GOODS SUPPLIED.

Mr. Moos, on behalf of Valibhai Fatabhai and Co., prayed for a decree for Rs 2,267 against Ibrahim Lukmanji.

Counzel stated that the claim was for the goods supplied to the defendant's firm.

His lordship, after recording the evidence, granted a decree with interest and costs in favour of the plaintiff.

COMMISSION AGENT'S CLAIM.

Laxmidas Dayalji filed a suit against Dayalji Ragoonathji, a firm, and another.

Mr. Bhaskerrao Mehta appeared for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff in his evidence stated that the defendants carried on business under the name and style of Dayalji Ragoonathji and Co. The plaintiff acted as commission agent for the defendants, and, at their request, he sold 100 bales of cotton in March. At that time the market was against the defendants. The plaintiff by a notice of his attorney asked for the margin money, but it was refused. At the request of the defendants on the plaintiff next occasion bought 33 bags of sugar, and sent them to the defendants, but he was not paid for them. He now claimed Rs. 2,000.

The Court passed a decree with interest and costs.

ADJUSTMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Vardhman Jetsi and Co. sued Caramsy Keshanji and others.

Mr. Moos appeared for the plaintiff, and stated that the suit was on the adjustment of accounts in which his client claimed Rs. 18,398.

The defendant appeared in person, and admitted the claim. He said that, as he was in monetary difficulties, he would pay the plaintiffs by instalments.

His lordship passed a decree as asked for.

DISPUTE AMONG TELUGUS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of a suit in which Lingoo Pochetty Lingal sued Narayen Ellaha and others.

Mr. Jaffarbhoy appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendants were represented by Messrs. K. B. Dastur, Mirza, Bhulabhai, J. Desai, and Chitre. The plaintiff prayed for a declaration that he was the adopted son of the late Pochetty, and as such was entitled to one-third share in the properties. He prayed that the rights and interests of the defendants be ascertained and the properties divided accordingly. He also prayed that a Receiver be appointed.

The plaint stated that the plaintiff was the adopted son of one Pochetty bin Pochya Lingal, a Fulmali Telugu, who carried on business as a building contractor in Bombay. Pochetty died intestate in August, 1904, leaving a large property The deceased had married seven wives, but had no issue from any of them. He had a mistress named Yellubai who had a son named Ellapa. Ellapa died in 1907, leaving four sons who are defendants Nos. 1 to 4, and a widow named Ashambai, and a daughter, Yellubai, who are defendants Nos. 5 and 6.

It was further stated that Pochetty went to Deccan, Hyderabad, in 1896 with the object of selecting a suitable boy from among his own people for adoption. The plaintiff was adopted at Kastapoor in the Nizam's territories. Since that date, the deceased treated him as his son, and brought him to Bombay and got him married at his own expense. In March, 1902, the deceased called a caste meeting in Bombay, and went through the adoption ceremony in their presence. The plaintiff then lived with the deceased until his death.

The plaintiff further stated that Pochetty left some properties which he bought from his own money. He was in the habit of purchasing properties in the name of Ellapa or Ellapa's children, and re-transferring the same either in the plaintiff's name or in the name of some one he chose. In 1893, Pochetty attempted to make a gift of certain properties to the second defendant, but the deed of gift was never put into effect, and he treated the property as his own. In April, 1907, Ellapa died, and the defendants ceased to live with the plaintiff, and with criminal force they took possession of certain properties saying that they stood in their names in the Collector's books. The first three defendants then commenced mortgaging the properties.

The second defendant had filed a suit in the High Court against certain of the defendants in the present suit for a division of the properties, but eventually they came to a settlement by which they agreed to divide the properties between themselves, leaving plaintiff's rights as the adopted son of the deceased Pochetty.

The plaintiff, therefore, prayed that as Ellapa was an illegitimate son, he was, under the Hindu Law, entitled to a quarter share in the property of the deceased Pochetty, and that he was entitled to the other three-quarters.

The defendants, in their statements, denied that the plaintiff was the adopted son of the late Pochetty, or that he was adopted at Kastapoor as stated. They also denied the adoption of the plaintiff at a caste meeting at Bombay. They contended that, if any adoption did take place, that was invalid according to the Hindu Law, as the plaintiff was an orphan at the time of adoption. They further said that, as the deceased was of a charitable disposition, he kept the plaintiff as he was an orphan. They also said that the properties claimed on behalf of Pochetti was that person's property. They denied taking possession of the property by criminal force.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, his lordship adjourned the suit for six weeks. Pending the hearing the properties of the plaintiff were ordered to be sold by the Commissioner, and the sale proceeds are to be retained by him.

The fourth, fifth, and sixth defendants are to have the conduct of the sale, but any other defendant joining in the sale must do so at his own cost. Costs of the adjournment to be the costs in the cause.

SUIT BY A RECEIVER.

Judgment was delivered in the suit filed by Mr. R. D. Sethna against Motibai alias Gokibai.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. J. B. Kanga defended.

In a suit against the defendant, the plaintiff was appointed the Receiver, and he now sued for the possession of the ornaments.

After recording the evidence of a large number of witnesses, and hearing the arguments of counsel, the Court ordered that the ornaments should be handed over to the plaintiff.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

CONSIDERATION FOR FAULTY WORK.

Fazal Jafar Brothers sued Messrs. King, King and Co., in the Court of the Fifth Judge of the Court of Small Causes for the recovery of Rs. 80, being the charges for dammering King's Buildings in Hornby Road, in May last.

Mr. Indrajit appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Chhotalal K. Mulji represented the defendants.

The defendants contended that no contract had been entered into between the parties, and, besides, the work was carried out so badly that they had to get it dammered again by another firm, and they were paid Rs. 60 for it. Moreover, the defendants allowed the work to be done by the plaintiffs as they believed that their workmen had worked under Messrs Marsland Price & Co.

After hearing both sides, His Honour said it was evident that the defendant company had been benefited by the work done by the plaintiffs, and the latter were, therefore, entitled to remuneration. The parties thereupon agreed to the arbitration of the Judge who awarded Rs. 30 to the plaintiff.

THE POLICE COURT.

TABLES TURNED.

One Abdul Abdul Karim charged a Pathan money-lender named Syed Sarvar, having his shop at Colaba, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate with assault.

Mr. S. R. Pundit, Barrister, appeared for the accused.

The story of the prosecution was that on the 2nd instant the complainant went to the accused's shop to pay him Re. 1-8 in part payment of a loan of Rs. 28. The accused refused to accept this, and an altercation followed. The accused was then alleged to have dragged the complainant into his shop, and then kicked him and struck him. Some people passing on the road separated the two.

The defence was that the case was false and concocted at the instigation of a rival money-lender. The accused, besides, stated that he had been absent from Bombay on the day as the house was being repaired.

The Magistrate, disbelieving the prosecution, acquitted the accused, and ordered the complainant to pay to the accused Rs. 15 as compensation.

A DISHONEST MUNIM.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday santenced one Sukhlal Hemchand, who was employed as a cashier and munim under one Purushotam Madan, to four months' rigorous imprisonment for criminal misappropriation of various sums of money aggregating Rs. 530, alleged to have been committed between 1909 and February, 1910. It was proved the accounts of certain customers were debited with sums of money without their having made any purchases and utilised for his own purposes.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A PIR.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate heard the case in which Sub-Inspector Raghunath charged one Pir Sheab and another with the theft of valuables and cash to the value of Rs. 2,000, the property of one Dur Mahomed Khodabux.

The accused was arrested in Baroda and brought down to Bombay under the following circumstances. The accused appeared to be very religious and respectful to the complainant, and he having no money, the complainant agreed to take him to the pilgrimage where he was proceeding with his wife and child. They went to Ajmere where the complainant spent about Rs 150 and put the balance, Rs 2,065 in a trunk. The accused kept the key as he suggested that the complainant could not keep it safe. from Ajmere they all arrived in Bombay, and after some time the second accused, who was "employed in a hamamkhana" (bathing place), which was frequented by the complainant, suggested to the latter to go to Poona as the first accused desired they should go there and offer prayer at a particular moskue. The complainant started by an early train, and the following day missed the second accused. The complainant, by begging, managed to collect enough money to buy a railway ticket to Bombay. On his arrival here he was surprised to find his house empty. He made inquiries at the Hamamkhana and on representing matters the police took him to Baroda where the complainant saw the first accused and his child. He could only see the dead body of his wife in the hospital. Most of the stolen property was recovered, and the accused was brought to Bombay. Upon the statement made by the accused, a portion of a nose-ring used by the complainant's wife was recovered from a marwari with whom it was pledged.

The further hearing was adjourned.

Suit No. 53 of 1913.

Munshi Mahomed vs Haji Ali Mahomed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The report in your to-day's issue as to Plaintiff's application in the above suit contains an inaccurate statement as to costs.

We quote our Counsel's endorsement on the Brief :—

"Leave granted on the Plaintiff paying all costs of and incidental to the misjoinder of causes of action."

Please correct such mis-statement in your to-morrow's issue.—Yours, etc.,

SMETHAM BYRNE AND Co.

18 Church Gate Street, Bombay 29th July.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

The third report of the Board of Directors for the half year ended 30th June 1913, reads as follows :—The gross profits for the half year amounted to Rs. 1,11,970-15-2 and deducting therefrom Rs. 38,556-3-5 for establishment and other charges, the net earnings amount to Rs. 73,414-11-9 *i.e.*, nearly 10 % per annum on our paid up Capital. From this amount, Rs. 3,821-4-3 has been deducted on account of Income Tax on Rs. 1,00,000 being the Premium received on new issue of shares and Income Tax on profits of this half year. The net profits, therefore, including Rs. 20,429-11-9 brought forward, amounted to Rs. 90,023-3-3. This sum the Directors dispose of as follows :—In payment of an *ad-interim* dividend at the rate of 6 % per annum, free of Income Tax for the half year ended 30th June 1913, Rs. 45,000 ; Carried forward to next account Rs. 45,023-3-3, Total Rs. 90,023-3-3.

The Directors trust that the result of the Bank's operations for the past half year will be considered satisfactory. We have been able to make an all round good progress and the steady expansion of our business is evident from the following statement :—

Period.	Fixed Deposits.	Current Deposits.
30th June 1912	23,62,600	5,79,200
31st Dec. 1912	65,07,400	22,48,100
30th June 1913	85,08,000	28,94,600
Period.	**Local Bills Discounted.**	**Loans and Advances.**
30th June 1912	6,10,500	25,59,500
31st Dec. 1912	2,24,500	78,68,600
30th June 1913	7,57,100	1,04,31,300

Our working capital stands at Rs. 1,35,96,000 as compared with Rs.1,10,57,600 on 30th December 1912, and Rs. 40,48,000 on 30th June 1912.

The Directors have resolved to open their first Branch at Karachi which will work under the supervision of a Local Committee of the following members :—The Hon'ble Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari. Divan Bulchand Dayaram, (President, Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad Sind). Mr. Jamshed N. R. Metha (of Nusserwanji & Co., Karachi). Mr. Yusufally Allibhai Karimji, (Chairman Indian Chamber of Commerce, Karachi). The total market value of the securities that we hold on account of our advances against cotton, piece goods, yarn, immovable properties, shares, Debentures, Government Papers, Port Trust, Municipal and Improvement Trust Bonds, etc, are estimated at about Rs. 1,28,33,000 against which our actual advances are to the extent of Rs. 91,07,500 thus leaving a clear margin of about 29 %.

Lt. General Sir Robert Scallen left Allahabad on Sunday. During his visit, he inspected various regimental headquarters including those of the local volunteers. Sir R. Scallen will now spend some time at Lucknow after which he proposes to visit Assam.

INSURANCES.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT, IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

For Particulars of New Schemes, apply to KING, KING and Co., Secretaries, KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ENERGETIC AGENTS WANTED.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

FUNDS.....£ 13,300,000.

Apply for Prospectus to THE SECRETARY, Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER

RS. 4,25,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

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For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

STEWART S. STORY, ACTING MANAGER.

Oriental Building, Bombay.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1912.

Policies issued ...	6,825 for	£2,458,161
New Premiums (1912)		£112,064
Annual Income		£1,481,521
Assets		£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies		£29,233,881

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply :—

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma, and Ceylon.

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NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY in which is incorporated NORWICH AND LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE:..... NORWICH.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLDGS

BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

EN PASSANT.

From time to time cases crop up of exposures in connection with money lenders but it would seem that bad as they turn out to be no very salutary lesson results. People of every class have resource to one or another of the systems of loans, which in some of the Home papers are advertised with unblushing effrontery, the majority of whom might well write o'er the portal of their peace of mind "abandon hope who enters here" for with the sharks, who are in the majority, their is neither restraint or pity; the bond is exactected to the uttermost farthing. Encouragement invariably obtains to these usurers in the fact that in the majority of cases those who seek their help are of a class susceptible to a degree to any taint of exposure, who may feel that the world with whom they must stand well will look askance at any semblance of poverty, and of course these are the most useful handles to the tribe. Men in public employ have been particularly prone to fall into the clutches of money lenders, for to such employes many of the harder preliminaries are often relaxed for the purpose of inducement to accept advances. The Law is sometimes able to nip persecution and there has recently been a movement in the Upper House to restriot the worser elements of the nefarious calling by Legislative measures. Lord Newton was the mover, and in the course of his remarks several somewhat startling inferences were set aflame. Among others it was suggested that one of the most persistent of money lenders was the Agent of a noble Lord—a member of that House. As the Law stands there is no obligation for people in any line of business to advertise their real names. Some of us have been made aware of the inconveniences of this element in our dealings, as the result of an attractive advertisement for instance, especially in India where on all sides we find firms trading under fictitious, one of the chief provisions in the projected bill is to force a money lender to reveal his own name as well as the title under which he seeks to do business. This is apparently a very sore point with the opponents of the measure, for it has been suggested that avowed transacters of this business might have a difficulty in retaining a reputation of ordinary respectability in the neighbourhood where they resided, even if house owners themselves did not take exception to them as tenants, or as residents of the locality. The nobleman mentioned stated that his own daugnter had been offered (without any advance, or necessity, on her part) £50,000 in bank notes by "a creature named Levene" (sic) who traded under the name of Harmsworth Ld.; while Lord Meath said that he was pestered with circulars offering money, daily.

Brief reference has been made above to the practice of carrying on business under fictitious names. In India it is, as mentioned most common. People, in theMofussil especially may deal times out of number with "Johnson and Co.," or "Smith Bros" under the impression they are being catered for by Europeans, when the whole constitution of the firm may be Parsees or Mahomadans. Ordinarily, and where fair trading obtains, (and, happily, the experience of the European in India has generally pointed to perfect satisfaction when dealing with these born tradesmen of the East) the objection to things not being what they seem is of the slightest, but under other conditions this shielding of identity may develop into a real abuse, indeed has done so in innumerable instances. In numerous cases the name of a some time European firm of good repute passes into the hands of an Indian trader through the purchase of the good will, the business having otherwise gone smash. The retention of a title under these circumstances might be considered justifiable. Where resource is had to an exclusively European nomenclature in the starting of a new firm by non-European a distinctly objectionable inference obtains, and the law might well demand that the letter headings of office stationary, which not infrequently is an atttactive flourish of trumpets, should be forced to disclose the real proprietorship of the concern.

With the quadrupling of the lines between Bombay and Kalyan many of the drawbacks of travelling locally on the G. I. P. Ry. of which not a few complaints are made, will automatically disappear. Not even the most inveterate flatterer could urge that the local train service is as it should be, while those who travel daily are too conscious of glaring inconveniences to even vote it moderately passable. The greater anxiety of the authorities of this huge system must obviously be directed to the Mail, and Express services for which the G. I. P. Ry. is justly noted. Trains arranged for the carrying out of these take up a large part of the day, taking precedence at every turn though local trains retain the heart of the business affairs of Bombay, a fact that has apparently been recognised by the sister Railway which has decided that if any delay is to be borne it must be by the mail, or passenger trains, whose unpunctual running in the majority of cases, disorganises the whole traffic in other derections. The person who is a little previous in the spirit of enterprise might vote the twenty to forty minutes service on the B. B. and C. I. Ry. the greater part of the day incompatible with the needs of Commerce, while he would condemn the longer intervals obtaining on the G. I. P. Ry. as practically useless for the purposes of business. He might also consider that a more central station for the Fort, or the residential portion of the Fort, should come up for consideration, and, in this connection, why a station should not be built near the band stand, an easy walk from the centres named.

Some time ago a reference was made in one of the local papers to the improved lower class accommodation, just introduced on the Bengal Nagpur Railway, for Europeans. But it is one thing to provide such accommodation, putting a label on the door "For Europeans only," and quite another thing to secure such conveniences exclusively for the class. It is the present experience of any close observer among us that the majority of occupants one sees in the compartments, hitherto reserved by label for Europeans, have no shadow of a claim to the title. And it is not clear that sufficient encouragement has been shewn to the authorities that even if the restriction were enforced more rigidly the European would come forward to prove that a boon had been conferred upon the poorer sections of the coummunity by a more general resource to travelling by these means. The ordinary European though he may be poor as a church mouse (as the saying goes) will not parade his poverty before the world. If he has to travel a long distance he prefers to embrace the more ostensible respectability of the second class compartment and go short in resources at the other end, or decline on the score of prestige the opportunity of practising self denial for the benefit of his family to whom the few rupees saved might be a real object. It does not seem probable that the praiseworthy attempt on the part of the Railway mentioned to provide a comfortable third, or inter class compartment, even if house owners themselves did not take exception to them as tenants, or as residents of the locality. The nobleman mentioned stated that his own daugnter had been offered (without any advance, or necessity, on her part) £50,000 in bank notes by "a creature named Levene" (sic) who traded under the name of Harmsworth Ld.; while Lord Meath said that he was pestered with circulars offering money, daily.

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the circumstances that make it customary among folk of all sorts and conditions of life at home to exclusively use the third class accommodation, and on the other hand render it next to impossible in this country to travel any other way than first or second class. It isn't that "Mr. John Wellington Wells" objects to the less commodious accommodation, but rather that he may be recognised as an occupant by a colleague, or acquaintance, and lose caste. I knew a fellow once. He was an Advocate in an up-country station, and invariably jolly hard up. But the best of everything was just about his fancy and he found it by hook or by crook, often by the latter means. He was called to defend a client some hundreds of miles further up the line. After he had purchased his first class railway ticket he found himself in possession of eight annas and a few pice, the latter of course due to coolies for handling his luggage. "He invested that last eight annas in an Indian Bradshaw." On arrival at his destination he paid the coolies with an advance he got from the "gharry-wala" and settled up the latter's account with a loan from the Dak Bungalow Khansama, who he paid, in turn, from the advance he obtained from his client later on in the day. I regret I cannot draw any more tangible analogy between this worthy and the typical "John Wellington Wells" than that they would both have been better off if the custom of the country had permitted them to put pride in their pocket and save the difference in Railway fare. But qualms on the score of owing money are superfluities that do not come in the every day life of the man who wants to be as good as his neighbour on half his pay.

A critic of one of the Home papers recently referred to Sir Herbert Tree's delineation of Mercutio as one of the best of recent times. Great actors of the past have unusually chosen the title role. I do not remember if Romeo has so far appealed to the taste of the eminent actor named, but one can quite understand that this masterpiece of the Poet's creation unique in fantastic humour, terrible in its closing scene of tragic pathos, would give another opportunity of adding to the many successes he has accomplished in charteristic studies of the Drama. In this revival Sir Henry Tree (the authority at hand says) somewhat departed from his wonted custom accepting the entire production from the Neilson Terry Company instead of setting it in his own way. This was probably due to the fact that the proprietorship named had long made a speciality of this tragedy the lady of that name being the favoured exponent of the daughter of Capulet of our time. The same authority refers to a revival of London Assurance organised in aid of King George's Fund for Actors and Actresses, in which Sir Henry Tree played Sir Harcourt Courtly, a part somewhat removed from the usual type of characters, but which he endowed with many original points. The revival included an extraordinary galaxy of talent, Mr. Arthur Bourchier, Mr. H. B. Irving, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Charles Hawtrey, Miss Irene Vanbrugh (who played Lady Gay Spanker) Miss Neilson-Terry, and her daughter, being in the caste. This brilliant comedy is a good old stand by objects of the nature referred to, and one can fairly well decide that with the talent available on this occasion the coffers in aid of the fund were well replenished.

LE. TATILLON.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE COMING OF THE GIRL GARDENER.

The Marchioness of Tullibardine opened the annual show of the Women's Agricultural and Horticultural International Union in the Botanic Gardens in Mail week and, instead of the usual bouquet, she was presented with a large basket of fruit, flowers, and dairy produce.

There was a great gathering of women gardeners when the show opened, and in the view of at least one of them there is ample opportunity for the girl gardener. This lady, Miss Stevens, finds her sex no difficulty to her in the cultivation of three acres and the teaching of a class of elementary schoolboys. "I wanted to have a class for girls," she said, "but the education people replied. 'Oh, yes, but girls can only do flowers.' 'Don't you think women ought to know how to grow vegetables as well as how to cook them?' I asked. I haven't got the girls' class yet, but," she added brightly "I haven't given up hope."

"WOMEN ARE BEST."

"I employ a number of men," Miss Stevens remarked, "and I don't find that they work for me any the worse because I am a woman. Women are best, I think in greenhouse work. They go into detail and take pains where a man is inclined to give it up.' She confessed that men were better adapted to the heavy work but argued that in the higher branches of the work women were quite as good as men. "And practical gardening," she pointed out, opens out so many interests that it must broaden the mind."

Another exhibitor was Miss Cortauld, who was been farming for twenty years, and—like Hardy's heroine, Bathsheba Everdene—takes her own corn to market. Miss Cortauld is a lady of vigorous personality, and rises for work at five in the morning. She employs about twenty men.

A PROFESSION FOR WOMEN.

Yesterday's show gave excellent evidence of the development of gardening as a profession for women. Every branch of the work was represented, even to the designing of garden railings.

The exhibits were larger than those of the previous year, the exhibitors numbering nearly 150. As showing the increasing entry of women into the horticultural profession, it may be stated that last year the employment department of the union placed seventy-five lady gardeners in situations.

NEW HONOUR FOR WOMEN.

Mlle. Lili Boulanger's, who is only 20 years of age has won the Grand Prize for Music in Paris. This high distinction entitles her to residence for three years in the Eternal City for the pursuance of her studies. She becomes a pensionnarie of the State at the French College for Grands Prix established on the Pincio. The new Prix de Rome is pretty, rather tall and slenddr, with large expressive eyes. She is still girlish-looking. Her composition, a cantata, was considered so good that it received thirty-one votes out of thirty-six. This verdict of the authorities was enthusiastically endorsed by the audience, when the work was played by three musicians. Bracketed equal with her is a young man, M. Claude Delincourt, who obtained twenty-nine votes. "Oh, I am so pleased," said the future resident at the Villa Medicis. "How did I begin? Well, I don't quite know. I have always studied music. My father was also a composer, and won the Grand Prix. My sister Nadia gave me my first lessons, and has always guided me. Paul Vidal is my master.

"The competition? Yes, that was very

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

ROMANCE.

Mr. Zangwill in a recent article complained of the romantic susceptibility of some of his fellow-writers, including (a name to surprise one) Mr. George Moore. The imputation was that the author of "Esther Waters" whom some of us have considered an irromantic with sentimental moments, had been known to crawl on hands and knees "to invoke quaint Irish deities." There is something in the charge, only brought in by Mr. Zangwill in order that it may help to close a point in a much larger Jewish argument, which touches on the whole validity of the romancer as he survives among us to-day. Is the vein that was genuine in the "Mabinogion" and the Irish "Story of the Crop-eared Dog," and that ran dry in Monk Lewis and ran to extravagance in Mrs. Radcliffe, still a living one? Professor W. P. Ker, who years ago, wrote a memorable book on "Epic and Romance," and afterwards returned to the charge at the instance of the English Association, has not yet quite settled the final difficulty for us. He said that Romance often seemed to spring up in unlikely places—in burlesque even, like the "Castle of Indolence" or in satire, like the "Vision of Judgment." It as often escapes the professional dealers in it. The romance-books that Jane Austen smiled into limbo—"Castle of Wolfenbach," "Clermont," "Mysterious Warnings," "Necromancer of the Black Forest," "Midnight Bell"—did not catch its true flavour. Yet the eighteenth century, that tried to get romantically drunk on such strong decoctions, often did surprise it without quite realising it; and Hurd's "Letters on Chivalry and Romance," which appeared in 1762, tell us something of the secret, and Steele, in No. 95 of "The Tatler," was very "warm," as children say, when he talked of Betty, who sometimes in a winter night would terrify the maids with her tales till they were afraid to go up to bed.

ROMANCERS TO TO-DAY

But for concocted romance, it is no good at all unless the concocter has that imagination which is half rekindled memory and what we may call the "immemorial touch." Who are they among our contemporaries who have it? One or two of our novelists possibly, and those not the reviewers and the public's favourites. One or two of our poets, and those not in the running for the Laureateship. True, Mr. Kipling has once or twice caught and used it, in prose and verse. Mr. Yeats has it undoubtedly, and can command it if anyone can to-day. His romantic susceptibility is both born and made. He looks for it, or he has looked for it, everywhere—in Ireland, in the Euston Road, in the theatrical manager's drawer. One day (he told the present writer) he had received a play, a very bad play—in fact the worst play he had ever read. But it had two arresting words in it—"dreamy dish"! Those two words he kept repeating, like the actual formula of romance, "Dreamy dish." To the rest of men they may convey little. To him they were for that day what the feats of Ismen and the enchantments of Armida were to Hurd, what "Sabra in the forest with St. George" was to Wordsworth, what Sir Bevis of Southampton was to John Bunyan. They started the tune. But in romance it is not an easy thing to start the tune, and to-day we find many ingenious romanticists, especially on the Celtic side, who pile Tara on Iona, and work the formula for all it is worth, and get no result. Is it because there must be some fund of reality, some place or race memory, some inextinct old emotion, behind the "dreamy dish"?

AN INDIGNANT FRENCH CRITIC.

In a preface to his remarkable fantasy "La Mort de la Terre," M. J.-H. Rosny Aine alluded the other day to a suggestion once made that he was the precursor of Mr. H. G. Wells. It was even said that the author of "The War of the Worlds" and "The Island of Doctor Moreau" had drawn a part of his inspiration from some of M. Rosny's writings, such as his "Xipehuz." Against this charge the French writer emphatically protests in the interest of his English fellow-novelist. He has even been tempted by his zeal to let himself go in a footnote with regard to his feeling for "the glorious Britannic nation and its splendid, literature" and for "the contemporary English critics," its unworthy sons. Of them, indeed, he believes himself entitled to declare without scruple that save for some brilliant and honourable exceptions, he considers them as "les plus etourdis, les plus frivoles, les plus snobs et les plus incompetents qui soient." This, we must admit, is a nasty blow at our critical prestige in general; and we are afraid to argue with M. Rosny about a matter that lies so near to us. But we should like to point out how, in his gallant championship of the originality of his supposed rival and debtor, he has contrived to lay a ghost that has often haunted poets, romancers, and dealers in the marvellous—the ghost of the plagiary. The apparent originalities of invention, in literature and outside it, are often plaguily coincidental. It is not only that an author may have a double, working under the same name. He may write and invent in all good faith a story, and find that someone else has already written it.

UNCONSCIOUS PLAGIARISM.

Thus, in the early days of the "Author"—the monthly organ, that is, of the Society of Authors,—a correspondent wrote to complain that a short story by a new writer had appeared in "Macmillan's Magazine" which was copied sans acknowledgment from one by her in the "Newbery House Magazine," a periodical now defunct. Luckily for him, the writer of the suspected story was able to point out that his MS. had been in the hands of "Macmillan's" editor for some two or three months before the other appeared. Yet the resemblance was certainly closer than that between any of the books of Mr. H. G. Wells and those of M. J.-H. Rosny Aine. Probably almost every well known author could relate episodes of much the same kind from his own experience. That may prove as we go on to happen with novels, as it used to be with folk-tales. You put folk, inventive folk, into certain mental predicaments, and they will arrive at very similar fictive results. There is one quality certainly that Mr. Wells and the elder M. Rosny have in common, and that is a quality of clear, believable, and life-like narrative, however extraordinary be the subject-matter they attempt. The French worker in "Le Merveilleux Scientifique" says, also, in accounting for his art, that this is a literary "genre" that demands concision. His "Mort de la Terre" is little more than a hundred pages long, which is short measure enough, when the extent of the tragedy it describes is considered. Yet to have drawn it out would have spoilt the art of it. M. Rosny has known, with Swift how to practise economy of sensation.

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NEWS SERIAL STORY.

AS EXPLAINED BY PETER.

BY RUBY M. AYRES.

CHAPTER X. (continued).

He wondered what she would say when he told her about the girl he had seen with Peter. He sat down on a chair facing her, drawing it closer.

"Tired?" he asked.

She took the cigarette from her lips and blew a cloud of smoke into the air. Lena Adair smoked, not because she liked it, but because she thought it was "smart." She did a great many other things for the same reason.

She answered him shortly.

"No—merely bored," she said.

Rodgers smiled.

"Where is friend Peter to-night?"

She made a little gesture with her white hands.

"Who knows? He called it a business appointment."

"Ah!" Rodgers spoke softly, a world of meaning in the little word.

Lena sat up sharply.

"What do you mean by that?" she asked.

There was fire in her eyes. Her slim fingures gripped the edges of the divan.

"What are you insinuating?" she asked.

Rodgers had the knack of rousing her as perhaps no other man could do and he was pleasurably conscious of it.

"I was merely thinking that it was rather a misnomer—to call it a 'business appointment,'" he said lightly.

She stared before her with bent brows.

"It wouldn't be any use asking you to explain, I know," she said, at length, in a hard voice. "So I'll save myself the trouble."

Rodgers laughed. He rather admired the blunt way in which Lena invariably went to the point with him. He preferred it to the very transparent tact and diplomacy exercised upon him by other women of his acquaintance.

He rubbed his hands together, Rodgers was very proud of his hands. They were white and well-shaped, with rather cruel looking fingers.

"What is an explanation worth?" he asked, softly.

Lena let her cigarette fall to the floor. He stooped, picked it up, and laid it carefully on an ash-tray at his elbow.

She did not answer for a moment. Then:—

"Lady Dyngie is dining here on Wednesday," she said. "It's worth an invitation to meet her—perhaps."

A sudden gleam flashed into the man's eyes. He had long coveted the acquaintance of Lady Dyngie. He sat up with some show of interest.

"Yes, it might be worth that," he agreed nonchalantly.

She moved a little nearer to him.

"Well?"

He hesitated a moment. When at last he spoke, his eyes were fixed on her flushed face.

"I told you my taxi was held up by a block in the traffic? So was Peter's car. He was driving with a girl." Lena made a little movement. "No—nobody you know—very pretty—sort of country blossom look about her."

"Did he see you?"

"Yes, and was none too pleased." A cruel sort of smile curved his lips. "Well, is it worth the invitation to meet Lady Dyngie?" he asked.

Lena drew a deep breath. Her bright colour had faded. She looked older in some indefinable way.

"I will see one is sent to you," she said tonelessly.

She rose without looking at him again and walked away.

Rodgers followed her graceful figure with a smile in his eyes. He considered he had done the whole thing most artistically, and—he had been trying to get that introduction to Lady Dyngie for months.

CHAPTER XI.

Peter felt decidedly depressed when he had said good night to Betty and was driving away.

The chance encounter with Lionel Rodgers had shown him the mine on which he was walking.

Any day, any moment, someone—something—might give the whole show away and find him unprepared.

For the first time he cursed himself for a fool. Far, far better to have blurted out the truth from the very beginning, and have left the rest to Providence.

Betty would have been hurt. Yes, but she had got to be hurt in either case, and possibly his bungling would make it all the worse in the end. He had deliberately buoyed her up with false hopes—deliberately led her to expect the happy ending which he had known all along to be an utter impossibility.

He had considered himself so clever—thought his explanation of the whole affair so entirely plausible. He had walked to the edge of a precipice with his eyes wide open, and stood there now, appalled and afraid with no means of retracing his steps.

He disliked and distrusted Rodgers—had heard him on more than one occasion defame a perfectly innocent girl. Peter shivered as he thought of the story doubtless already circulated by the man's mischief-loving nature.

He—Peter—had constituted himself Betty's guardian, and into what fresh danger had he led her?

Wild schemes flitted through his brain as he drove back to the garage through the spring evening. She was so sweet, so young. In his heart, that had never yet beaten a stroke faster for any woman's sake, Peter was on his knees to her youth and innocence.

He thought of Robert Fulton and his wife, on their way to the land of romance, and he marvelled afresh that Fulton had thrown aside all the sweetness that Betty had to offer for this loveless marriage and a woman sated already with the world's pleasures.

It never occurred to him that this new depth of chivalry in his heart was the forerunner of a great and lasting love for the girl whom he had chanced upon months ago in a Devonshire lane. He would have argued, had it been put to him, that he would have done as much for any woman. Oh, Peter, Peter! For Vivian Argyle, with her colourless eyes and blunt manner? Or for any other woman at whose beck and call he had contentedly trotted since the days when he fell from his high ambitions to the realization that he was a poor man?

Even Lena Adair had palled on him with her incessant demands upon his time and attention, and he had liked her as well—better—as any woman of his acquaintance.

He left the car at the garage, walked back to the hotel, changed his clothes, dined, and went to the club.

Time dragged somehow. Already hours seemed to divide him from Betty and the moment when he had left her at the door of his own rooms. Hours stretched away between him and the morning when he had promised to call for her and take her out sight-seeing.

She had never seen the Tower—never been to the Zoological Gardens—never ridden on a London omnibus.

Peter smiled as he recalled her almost childish delight at the prospect of all these things, which to him were so ordinary and uninteresting.

He would like to have seen her dressed as the women of his world dressed, to have taken her to the Ritz to dinner, and to a box at the theatre afterwards—to see her blue eyes wide with amazement, to show her proudly to the world—his discovery.

And then came a revulsion of feeling. He was wrong. He would hate to soil the wings of her innocence. She was so perfect as she was—so lovable—yes, that was the word—lovable.

All these thoughts crowded through his mind as he half-heartedly consented to make up a hand of bridge. He could not keep his attention on the game. He revoked once in the most brazen manner, and got sworn it by his partner.

"Beastly sorry," he explained, apologetically. "I'm wool-gathering to-night."

He made a valiant effort to concentrate his thought, but within five minutes he had triumphantly trumped his partner's trick.

"Dash it all, Constable!"

Peter threw down his cards with a little shame-faced laugh.

"I can't play to-night. Don't know what's up. Another time."

He walked off, glad to get away.

The club was rather empty. Peter dropped into a lounge chair by the fire, ordered a drink, and closed his eyes.

A clock struck eleven somewhere, with a sort of subdued solemnity. Peter thought about going back to the hotel to bed, but he was very comfortable where he was.

Betty flitted again through his thoughts. Soon—some day not very far off—her confidence in him would be shattered. She would hate and despise him. Her blue eyes would hold only scorn when she looked at him, instead of the trust and friendliness of the afternoon.

Peter moved restlessly and groaned. What a fool, what a fool he had been, even with the best intentions in the world.

If only Rodgers had not seen them. Of all the men he knew in London, he would sooner have had his secret discovered by any other. Rodgers was a cad—a man whom even a man could not trust. Peter recalled the insolent interest of his dissipated face as he leaned forward in the cab, and stared at Betty.

By this time he had probably told Lena Adair, and—heaven alone knew who else besides.

Lena of all people! And yet—twelve hours ago he had believed it possible to make a confidante of her, and enlist her help and sympathy.

Peter's chin sunk on his chest. He felt as if he were hedged round with difficulties and impossibilities, from which there was no escape.

Of the many escapades of his life, nothing had ever worried him as this was doing.

If he were safe for a week, what would happen at the end of that time? Fulton and his wife had gone for a month's honeymoon. Would it be possible to keep Betty in ignorance of the truth until they returned? And if he did, what was there to be gained?

"Oh, Lord, oh, Lord!" groaned Peter. He opened his eyes with a sort of desperation, and rose to his feet. Inaction was intolerable when he thought of Rodgers and the story he had in all probability made out of that chance meeting.

Something would have to be done—something. But, what?

Peter took an agitated stride up and down the empty room.

It was a quarter past eleven now. A crowd of men would soon be coming on, and he would be expected to make himself agreeable, to play cards or billiards. He turned towards the door, and at that moment it opened from outside, and Lionel Rodgers himself walked into the room.

"Halloa, old boy!"

He looked at Peter with offensive friendliness. He was smoking a big cigar, and his dissipated face was flushed, his eyes rather foolish-looking.

Peter stood still defensively.

Rodgers came across the room. He tapped Peter on the arm meaningly. He nudged him with an elbow.

"Sly dog!" he said. He winked and grinned.

Peter stood immovable. Rodgers chuckled.

"I've been dining with Lena," he said, hesitatingly. It was obvious that he had had too much to drink; his speech was a little blurred.

"Beastly slow affair," he added, confidentially. "I cleared off at ten."

Peter made no comment. He looked rather pale; his lips were tightly set.

Rodgers giggled again.

"I went round to your rooms, he said.

Peter's hands clenched themselves convulsively. He knew what was coming now. Rodgers nudged him again meaningly.

"Oh, you sly dog!" he said. "Wouldn't have thought it of you, Peter."

"I don't know what you're talking about."

Peter found his voice with an effort. He was horribly conscious that it sounded strained and unnatural.

Rodgers lurched over to the fireplace, and dropped into the chair Peter had vacated.

He looked up at the younger man with a hateful smile in his eyes.

"Fulton had good taste—eh? What?" he asked, with detestable inflection.

CHAPTER XII.

For a moment the silence of the club room was unbroken save for the crackling of the fire.

The two men stood quite close to one another; Rodgers smiling and foolish, his flushed face thrust forward; Peter very pale and erect, with fierce eyes.

Suddenly his hands unclenched; he turned away with a contemptuous gesture.

"You're drunk," he said, curtly. "You don't know what you're talking about. Take my advice and go home to bed."

His voice was calm, but there were danger sparks in his eyes; he took a cigarette from a case in his pocket with a hand that shook and made a pretence of lighting it.

Rodgers dropped into a chair heavily; he had been drinking, but he had all his wits about him; his brows were ugly above his foolish eyes as he glared at Peter's back.

"Drunk, am I?" he said, threateningly. I'm not so drunk that I can't see through you, any way, Mr. Peter Constable! You've cooked your goose with Lena right enough—see what she'll say to you when you see her next time. It'll take a smarter man than you to explain away Fulton's cast-off——"

He never finished the hateful words that trembled on his lips; Peter swung round, and caught him in a grip of iron.

"You rat!" he said, between his teeth. "You sneaking little rat! Apologize, for what you've said—apologize, or I'll choke the life out of you!"

He was white as death; his breath came hissingly from between his teeth.

Rodgers tried in vain to free himself.

"I apologize," he choked, furiously, after a moment.

Peter flung him backwards into the big chair; he was shaking in every limb with passionate rage; if the room had been filled with people he would not have cared; he stood above the other man with clenched fists.

"Dare to repeat a word of what you've said to-night, and I'll give you the worst hiding you've ever had in your life," he said.

He turned on his heel and strode out of the room.

Rodgers lay still for a moment where he had been flung; then he rose unsteadily to his feet, panting.

The shock had sobered him; but he was white to the very lips with fury. He straightened disordered clothes and brushed a shaking hand across his hair.

He had never liked Peter; chiefly because he had more than once unsuccessfully tried to borrow money from him. He had said what he had with the intention of angering him, but he had not counted on the furious attitude Peter had adopted.

As a rule it took a great deal to really rouse Peter; he was too lazy to get easily upset by chaff. Rodgers was unpleasantly astounded at his unexpected display of wrath.

He crossed to a glass above a bookcase, and stared at his disordered reflection; then he raised a fist and shook it at the closed door through which Peter had departed.

"You'll regret this to your dying day," he muttered, between his teeth. "To your dying day!"

CHAPTER XIII.

"Last time I came here," said Peter, meditatively, I was a nipper in an Eton suit.

He carefully selected a nut from a paper bag he carried, and poked it between the bars of the cage to a big monkey who sat watching him with suspicious eyes.

The monkey blinked hairy lids, but made no attempt to take the offering.

"Overfed brute," said Peter, disgustedly.

Betty laughed; she was enjoying herself immensely; her pretty face was rosy and smiling.

It was Sunday afternoon, and Peter had got a couple of tickets for the Zoological Gardens, and after a great deal of trouble managed to persuade Betty to accompany him.

Betty had been greatly exercised in her mind as to whether she ought to go on a Sunday.

"All the nicest people go on Sunday," said Peter, urgently. "You'll see lots of clergymen and people there—it's quite the correct thing—really! 'pon my honour!"

Betty looked doubtful.

"Don't you ever go to church?" she asked.

"Sometimes," said Peter. "I went last week," he added, with a memory of Fulton's wedding. He glanced at Betty guiltily, and away again.

"We might go to Westminster Abbey to-night, p'raps," he added, hopefully.

Betty said she should love it; the suggestion quite appeased her conscience, so she put on her best hat without a qualm, and accompanied Peter to the Zoo.

She watched him consideringly now, as he gently prodded the sleepy monkey with the end of his walking-stick.

Peter was dressed very smartly; he wore light grey trousers and a braided tail-coat, grey spats over patent shoes, and a silk hat worn at a correct angle.

Beside him she felt cheaply dressed and countrified; for the twentieth time since she had come to London she longed for the beautiful frocks she had seen in the West-end shops, and gloves that were not only cotton.

"I wonder what you were like when you were a little boy?" she said, suddenly.

Peter laughed.

"I was a bit of an ass," he said, frankly. "I remember that I wore three-inch collars and rainbow ties—they used to call me 'The Dude' at school—I was looked upon as a sort of coming millionaire, and, consequently it seemed rather unnecessary to trouble about work, so I never did."

"How do you live, then?" asked Betty, puzzled.

Peter raised his brows, and withdrew his stick from the monkey's cage.

"I've got a minute income," he said, after a pause. "And I scraped along on that and credit till I was six-and-twenty, because everyone thought I was to be my uncles' heir—everyone except my uncle himself, that is. When he died, he left all his money to a cousin of mine, a man I hate."

"What a shame!" said Betty, sympathetically.

Peter laughed.

"Oh, I don't know; I dare say he wanted it more than I did—he's got a wife and family. It was a nasty blow, though; you see, I'd borrowed quite several thousands on the strength of the old man's money."

Betty's eyes looked horrified.

"Several thousands! Whatever did you do?"

"Up to date," said Peter, sententiously, "I can't say that I've done anything. My unfortunate creditors are still living in hopes that I shall make a wealthy marriage."

"Oh!"

There was a shade of disdain in Betty's voice; Peter turned to her quickly.

"You're disgusted?" he asked.

"N-no—but—why don't you work—like other men?"

Peter stretched out his hand—it was white and shapely, with tapering fingers and beautifully kept nails.

"What can a man do with a hand like that?" he asked, whimsically. "I had a shot at several jobs, but nobody wanted me. I'm such a rotten speller, too," he added, naively.

Betty moved away; there was a little pucker between her brows.

"Robert works," she said, rather constrainedly. "And his hands are quite as white as yours."

Peter flushed.

"Robert's got brains," he said, shortly. "And I suppose I haven't. Besides——" He broke off, realizing that they were treading on dangerous ground. "Come and find the snake," he suggested.

"Betty walked beside him silently.

"Mr. Constable!" she said suddenly.

"Yes."

"Haven't you heard from Robert yet?"

Peter went white.

"If I had heard I should have told you," he said, after a moment.

He saw the sudden flush that crept to her face.

"I can't go on living in your rooms for much longer," she told him, agitatedly. "It's quite impossible. I haven't any money, and——"

"I've got tons of money" said Peter, with eager inconsequence. "And, besides, you don't cost me anything. The rooms are always there, and I'm generally away from them about nine months in the year."

"Your landlady told me that you were hardly ever out of London—she said she'd hardly ever known you go away."

"She's a fool," said Peter, angrily. "I wish to goodness she'd mind her own business!"

"Mr. Constable!" Betty stared at him aghast.

Peter was all contrition in an instant.

"I'm awfully sorry—I didn't mean to be rude or cross—but I hate to hear you say you can't let me help you. It's a pleasure, really it is. I'm such a jolly selfish chap—I never do anything for anybody, and—and—Fulton and I have been pals for years——"

He hated himself for dragging Fulton into the discussion again, but the thought of Betty leaving him was intolerable; he snatched at the most likely garment to appease her.

"Since I came to London" the girl went on presently, with a sigh, "I seem to have learned such an awful lot. Somehow, down in the country, things are all so different. Down there, there didn't seem any harm in coming up to Robert as I did——"

"There wasn't," interrupted Peter, recklessly.

She shook her head.

"Oh, but there was; only—I was too miserable and—lonely, and there seemed nobody else to go to,"

"He should be only too proud—too happy."

Betty stopped suddenly; they were crossing the grounds now; for the moment they were hidden from view by a belt of trees and shrubs.

"Mr. Constable!" she said, and there was something tragic in her eyes as they met Peter's. "Would your sister, or any of the girls you know in London, have done what I've done?" Please "answer me!"

"I haven't got a sister," said Peter, agitatedly. "And—and I hardly know any girls—any nice ones, that is—but—but I assure you, Miss Dean, that those I "do" know have done far, "far" worse things than just trying to find the man they're fond of. If I'd been Robert, and you'd come all the way just for my sake, I should have been so proud—so grateful—upon my honour I should," added poor Peter, lamely.

Betty turned away.

"You haven't answered my question at all," she said, with a quiver in her voice.

Peter looked wretched; he struck his eyeglass fiercely in his eye and glared at an unoffending cockatoo chained to a stand in the sunshine; he felt as if he must commit some physical violence.

Fool that he was to go on heaping up his mountain of lies! Why not make a clean breast of the whole thing once and for all, and shake the burden off his back.

She was bound to know in the end—bound to know, and then——Unconsciously he quickened his pace.

"I think the snake house is this way," he said, absently.

He had so looked forward to this day together, and now it was all spoilt by the allusion to Fulton. Like a grim foe, the figure of the man who had deceived Betty stalked between them. It was if he had elbowed his way there and refused to move.

Peter glanced ruefully at the girl's downcast face.

"We needn't be angry with each other, need we, Miss Dean?" he asked, humbly. "Everything will come right in the end. I know you're not very happy, but if you could only just try and forget it for a little while——"

There was something irresistible in his voice.

Betty smiled, though there were tears in her eyes.

"I am not angry a bit," she assured him, "and—I don't think I'm unhappy—at least, not very." She tossed her head with a little gesture of defiance. "I thought we were going to enjoy ourselves," she challenged him.

Peter was unutterably relieved; he hated to see her sad; he shook off his own depression and fell in with her determined cheerfulness.

They spent another hour in the Zoo, feeding the lazy alligators and trying to make the parrots talk; Betty was very much amused at one wise old bird who called out "Halloa, Peter," as they went towards him; she declared that he knew it was Peter's name. Peter laughed boyishly.

"The bird knows what a celebrity I am," he said, with feigned superiority, whereupon the parrot responded emphatically, "What a lie!"

That chased away the last shadow of depression, they were laughing like children when later they left the grounds, and Peter hailed a taxi-cab.

"Have you enjoyed yourself?" he demanded, as he got in beside her and shut the door, and Betty said:—

"It's been lovely—perfectly lovely."

They drove back to the West-end, and had tea at an hotel.

A waiter with a kindly eye hovered round them attentively. Peter knew quite well what he was thinking—that perhaps he and Betty were married—or if not married, sweet-hearts—and it gave him an odd feeling of anger.

If only they were; if only—! He woke from his reverie with a smothered sigh.

A mountain of debts, and no prospects! What a dowry to offer any woman, even supposing there were no other man in the way!

He met Betty's eyes upon him, gravely inquiring.

He roused himself with an effort.

"What shall we do this evening! Are you tired.

"Oh, no. I thought you said we could go to Westminster Abbey?"

"So we can—so we will. I'll just find out what time the show begins."

"Show," said Betty.

Peter coloured.

"I'm sorry—I didn't mean anything irreverent. I'll ask the waiter chap, if you'll wait here."

The waiter had discreetly withdrawn the room was empty.

Peter went out into the wide hall; the great double door to the street was open—a carpiled with luggage stood at the kerb.

Peter glanced at it idly, and walked across to the bureau.

As he did so he heard a voice from an adjoining room—a man's voice, speaking irritably.

Peter stood stock-still as if turned to stone; he thought he must be dreaming, and yet—did he not know that voice as well as he knew his own? That quick, rather irritable way of speaking; had he not heard it little more than a week ago ring through the silence of a crowded church?

With a sudden feeling of panic he tiptoed to the door of the room whence it had come, and looked in apprehensively.

A man stood there by the table in the full light of the evening sun, which streamed through the open window, a man with a handsome face and dark eyes—it was Robert Fulton.

(To be continued.)

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